The Pittsburgh Daily Commercial.

VOL. 1.—NO. 192. PITTSBURGH WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 27, 1864. PRICE THREE CENTS.

The Daily Commercial.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

OUR SPECIAL DISPATCHES.

FROM WASHINGTON.

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THE KNOX-BLAIR CONTESTED SEAT

The Internal Revenue Bill.

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THE ALLEGED PLYMOUTH MASSACRE.

The Ft. Pillow Massacre More Horrible than Published.

EXTENSITE GRANTS OF PUBLIC LANDS.

&c., &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, April 26, 1864.

The National Bank Law.

The Senate spent the session to-day, after the morning hour expired, in considering the National Bank bill. The clause enabling the Bank of Commerce to go into operation under the act, which was stricken out by the Finance Committee, was, on their motion, reinserted by a vote of 21 to 15, with a modification relieving the stockholders from personal liability only so long as the surplus fund of 20 per cent. of the capital stock on hand remains undiminished. The other amendments of the Committee were agreed to, except that with respect to taxation pending the consideration of which Senate adjourned.

The amendment authorizing interest at the rate fixed by the laws of the State where the bank is located, was adopted without opposition.

The Contested Seat of Frank. P. Blair.

The Committee on Elections held no meeting to-day, and probably will not attempt to decide the case of Knox against Blair until the President has answered the resolution calling for information as to Mr. Blair's position in the army. At a meeting of that committee yesterday, the vote on unseating Mr. Blair was a tie, one Republican member being absent, as he has been from all meetings of the committee for nearly a week. It is understood that Greene Clay Smith supports Mr. Blair.

Tax on Gold, Silver, Stocks, &c.

The most important amendment to the tax law yesterday was that imposing fifty-one per cent. upon the amount of all sales and contracts to sell gold and silver, stocks, foreign exchange, bonds and other securities instead of the graduated scale reported by the Committee.

On Insurance Companies, Theatres and Lotteries.

The tax upon the gross receipts of insurance companies was raised from one to one and a half per cent.; that upon the gross receipts of theatres and other places of amusement from one to ten per cent., and of that on gross receipts from lotteries from two to five per cent., the Commissioner to have power to exempt from taxation lotteries, raffles and gift enterprises, the proceeds of which are to go to the sick and wounded soldiers or other charitable purposes.

Tax on Incomes, &c.

The House, with unexpected unanimity, today put a tax upon the interest derived from U. S. securities, upon the same footing with income from other sources—namely: Five per cent. instead of two and a half, reported from the Committee—upon motion of Mr. Frank, of New York; to whose exertions the large increase of tax upon sales of gold and stocks is also due.

A further amendment was adopted, fixing the income tax at seven and a half per cent. upon the excess above ten thousand, and at ten per cent. upon the excess above twenty-five thousand dollars.

Prize money was added to the section taxing Government duties, and made subject to a tax of five per cent. The amendment was adopted to the section concerning stamps, abolishing the existing provisions requiring persons to write their initials on the stamp. As amended, the stamps are cancelled by simply writing on them the date at which affixed. Another amendment abolishes the existing provisions making instruments *invalid* for want of stamps, but imposes additional penalties for omissions to affix stamps.

The Postal Money Order System.

The Senate to-day passed the House bill establishing the postal money order system, with amendments; adding one to clerical force of bureau; appropriating $17,000 for salaries during the present fiscal year, and $100,000 for the next fiscal year, and other changes perfecting the operations of the system.

New Judicial District.

The Judiciary Committee of the Senate reported a new bill this morning, creating new Judicial Districts of Virginia and West Virginia, including those States respectively.

Vice President Hamlin.

A letter was read in the Senate this morning from the Vice President, saying that he would be absent the residue of the session. Mr. Clark, of New Hampshire, was elected to fill his position.

Letters on Official Business.

On motion of Mr. Foot, the Senate passed a bill to-day providing that all letters on official business to the Executive Department of the Government shall be conveyed free, without endorsement of name, rank, or business of the sender, as now required.

Pay of the Three Months' Men.

The Secretary of War has addressed a letter to Senator Wilson concerning the offer of the Western Governors to furnish one hundred thousand men for one hundred days service. He asks an appropriation of $20,000,000 for total expenditures in that behalf. Senator Wilson will report a bill for that purpose.

Officers to be be Reduced to the Ranks.

Nine officers of a colored regiment at Fortress Monroe having resigned for insufficient causes at the approach of active operations, Gen. Butler has forwarded their resignations to the President, with a recommendation that they be remanded to their former regiments, to serve out their time as private soldiers.

Dishonorably Dismissed the Service.

Lieutenant J. Walkinshaw, Sixty-Second Pennsyvania Volunteers, Army of the Potomac, having resigned under similar circumstances, has been dishonorably discharged.

The Alleged Plymouth Massacre.

No official confirmation has been received of the reported massacre of prisoners taken at Plymouth.

The Fort Pillow Massacre.

Representative Gooch telegraphs from Fort Pillow that the facts in regard to that massacre are more horrible than the published accounts.

Land Grants to Railroads.

The House this evening gave away an enormous quantity of land. Michigan received aid for building over three hundred miles of wagon road; Wisconsin one hundred miles more, and Minnesota for one hundred miles of railroad. Important grants were given Iowa. One bill contains a grant for a road from McGregor to Sioux City. Another gives additional lands to the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad and Cedar Rapids and Missouri Railroad. Both of the Iowa bills were reported by Mr. Allison, from the Committee on Public Lands. An amendment was adopted to one of them on motion, making an additional grant to the Burlington and Missouri River Road.

FROM NEW YORK.

Laborers' Strike Ended.

FAILURE OF A SHIPPING HOUSE.

NEW YORK, April 26.

The strike of the laborers at the Atlantic Works has ended—their demand having been complied with

James MacDonald & Co., a grain shipping firm, have failed.

FROM HARRISBURG.

Licenses in Pittsburgh and Vicinity.

Fees of Constables in Allegheny Co.

DUQUESNE BOROUGH GRADING AND PAVING ACT.

Allegheny Bills Passed the House.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial:

HARRISBURG, Aprill 26.

The House was engaged all day on the private calendar.

The following bills were passed: Supplement to an act relative to licences in the cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, and the boroughs adjoining.

Supplement to an act relative to the fees of constables in Cambria and Allegheny counties.

Act relative to the grading and paving of streets in the Borough of Duquesne.

Act relative to the collection of taxes in the borough of Washington.

Act to authorize the Surveyor General to furnish copies of certain surveys to the county Surveyor of Allegheny county.

Supplement to an act to prevent cattle, horses sheep and hogs, from running at large in Allegheny county.

Act authorizing the laying out of a State road in Allegheny and Washington.

Act to vacate part of the Allegheny and New Brighton road, in Allegheny county.

Act for the increase of the capital stock of the Eagle Cotton Works.

Act to incorporate the Kit Carson Gold and Silver Mining Company.

The Senate was engaged in discussing the Connellsville Railroad bill.

XXXVIIIITH CONGRESS---FIRST SESSION

WASHINGTON, April 26, 1864.

HOUSE.—The Speaker announced the following as the Select Committee on the resolutions of the Legislature of Maine, asking for protection of the northeastern boundary of that State: Messrs. Rice, of Maine; Alley, of Massachusetts, Cox, of Ohio; Hale, of Pennsylvania; Patterson, of New Hampshire; Radford, of New York, and Driggs, of Michigan.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union on the Internal Revenue Bill.

Mr. Holman, of Indiana, offered an amendment, which was rejected, proposing a tax of 4 per cent. instead of 2½ on the gains, profits or income which shall be derived from the interest upon notes, bonds or securities of the United States.

Mr. Holman offered another amendment, that incomes derived from the interest on notes, bonds, or securities of the United States, shall be included in the estimate of incomes under this section, which places a duty of five per centum on all over $600.

Mr. Morrill, of Vt., inquired whether the gentleman desired to check such investments.

Mr. Holman replied that he did not, but if the House did not adopt this principle they would withdraw from taxation millions and millions of the capital of the country.

After further debate Mr. Holman's resolution was adopted

Mr. Frank, of New York, offered an amendment providing for a tax on incomes exceeding six hundred dollars and not more than ten thousand dollars of five per cent; on ten thousand dollars and not exceeding twenty-five thousand dollars seven and a half per centum, and over twenty-five thousand dollars ten per centum. In support of this amendment, Mr. Frank said that the Committee of Ways and Means have themselves established the principle of graduated taxation on this bill, which was in effect an argument in support of his proposition.

Mr. Stevens, of Pa., said this amendment would levy a tax as punishment on men because they were rich, and he did not know but that there ought to be an indictment against every one who has an income over $10,000, and that that ought to be from ten to one hundred per cent. The rich man pays according to his riches, but beyond this the tax was as a punishment for a man's thrift.

Mr. Frank repeated that the Committee have themselves established the very principle.

Mr. Stevens replied that the Committee put the tax on all alike over $600, and made no distinction between one man and another because of the difference in their relative riches.

After a debate and various unsuccessful attempts to amend Mr. Frank's amendment, the latter was adopted—yeas 73; nays, 35.

Mr. Stevens moved an amendment to tax the salaries of members of Congress ten per cent., which was voted down by a large majority. Many other amendments were rejected.

The house then took a recess until seven o'clock.

Mr. Julian, of Indiana, reported from the Committee on Public Lands, which had passed the Senate, a bill with reference to a donation of land claims in Oregon and Washington territory.

Mr. Allison, of Iowa, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill granting alternate sections of lands for railroads in Iowa, and also to Minnesota, for a railroad from St. Paul to St. Anthony. Passed.

He also reported a bill authorizing Iowa to modify and change the location of Railroads under the land grant act of 1856, which was passed.

The House also passed the following Senate bills: Granting lands to the Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company, and lands to Wisconsin for Railroad purposes.

Mr. Kernan said he would like to know how much land we have left after the extensive grant made to-night.

The Speaker replied that he was unable to say.

Mr. Kernan was apprehensive there would not be enough left for the soldiers.

Mr. Julian, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill to secure to soldiers and sailors homesteads on forfeited and confiscated lands, pending which the House adjourned at 9:45 p. m.

SENATE.—Mr. Hale, of New Hampshire, introduced a bill to amend the act to promote the efficiency of the Navy. Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, submitted a resolution for the appropriation of twenty-five millions dollars for the subsistence and pay of the military to be called out by the President. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Wilson introduced a bill to increase the number of cadets in the army, and for other purposes. Referred to same committee.

The House bill to establish a postal money order system was, on motion of Mr. Collamer, taken up and passed after amendments.

The bill relating to franked matter was also passed.

The Senate, on motion of Mr. Wilson, insisted on its amendment to the bill establishing a Bureau of Military Justice, and agreed to a Committee of Conference.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the House bill to provide for a National currency.

An amendment by Mr. Sherman, to the National Currency Bill, was adopted. Its effect is to admit the Bank of Commerce into the provisions of the bill, making shareholders liable to the extent of their shares so long as a surplus fund of twenty per cent. shall remain undiminished.

Without action on the currency bill, the Senate adjourned at five o'clock.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Stock Market.

NEW YORK, April 26, 1864.

Stocks active and lower.

Chicago & R. I.	114¼	Ill. Cent. scrip	134¾
Mich. Southern	101¾	N. Y. Cent	135¾
Reading	139½	Hudson	139
Canton	50	Missouri 6's	71
Erie	115	Galena & Chicago	125
Clev. & Toledo	149	Chi & Quincy	140
Michigan Cent	143¼	Cleve & Pitts	113½
Pitts., Ft. & C	119	Toledo & Wabash	70
C. & N.W.	58¾	U. S. 6's, 1 year cert	98½
5-20 Coupons	111¾	Gold	181½

Chicago Market.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial

CHICAGO, April 26.

FLOUR—Firm. Sales of White Winter Extras at $8 20@39, and Spring Extras at $6 25@$7.

WHEAT—1c lower. Sales of No. 1 at $1 29½@$1 32, and No. 2 at $1 27½@1 30.

CORN—2c lower. Sales of No. 1 at 97@99c, and No. 2 at 95@97c.

OATS—½c lower. Sales of No. 1 at 68@6'c.

RYE—2@3c higher. Sales No. 1 at $1 24@1 26.

BARLEY—Steady at $1 20 for No. 2.

WHISKY—2@3c higher. Sales of 2,400 bbls at $1 18½@1 20—closing at $1 19.

MESS PORK—Firm at $26@26 25.

LARD—Firm at 14c.

BEEF CATTLE—Steady. Sales at $4 75@7 87½.

HOGS—20@25c lower on common grades. Sales at $6 75@8 60.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, April 26.

COTTON advanced 1@2c; sales of 1,600 bales at 83@84c.

FLOUR heavy; sales of 9,000 bbls Ohio at $8@8 30.

WHEAT dull; sales of 10,500 bush red New Jersey at $1 88, and white Michigan at $1 98.

CORN steady; sales of 67,000 bush mixed at $1 34½@1 35 in store.

PORK heavy.

LARD quiet at 14½@15½c.

WHISKY firm at $1 25@1 27.

SUGAR firm.

COFFEE—The market for this commodity is dull.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE firm,

PETROLEUM quiet and firm; Crude 38@40c; refined in bond, 56@57c; free, 66@68c.

FREIGHTS dull.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, April 26.

FLOUR—Steady and firm, but the demand is light. Sales of superfine at $6 75@8 80.

CORN—Dull and lower. Sales at 95c@$1 00.

WHEAT—Wheat firm at $1 45@1 50 for red, and $1 55@1 65 for white.

RYE—Sales at $1 40@1 45.

OATS—Sales at 83@85c.

WHISKY—In good demand at $1 25, with more buyers than sellers.

PROVISIONS—Active. Sales of 2,000 bbls mess pork at $25; 15,000 bbls bulk meats at 10¾c for shoulders, and 12¼c for clear sides, delivered at Madison. Lard in active demand at 13¾c, but held ¼c higher. At the close of the market shoulders were sold at 12c, and the market firm.

ONE OF MOSBY'S SPIES CAPTURED.

INDIAN AFFAIRS IN WASHINGTON

Hole-in-the-Day Shot by Look-Around.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—On Wednesday, Capt. Wm. Riddle, of the 6th regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, discovered a man lurking in the vicinity of Laurel Hill, Md., about eighteen miles out on the Baltimore road, under very suspicious circumstances. The Captain arrested him, and, upon being questioned, he gave his name as Lieut. Geo. Taylor, of Mosby's guerrillas. He was this morning locked up in the Old Capital prison.

The subscription to the Ten-Forty Loan, reported at the Treasury to-day, amounts to $907,000.

Lieutenant Commander De Haven has been ordered to the command of Tallapoosa.

A desperate encounter occurred to-day between Hole-in-the-Day, the Chief of the Chippewas, and Look-Around, one of his young warriors. The latter fired a pistol, the ball entering near the right ear of the Chief, passing round his head and coming out of his mouth. He lies in a critical condition. Look-Around had his jaw injured with a pocket-knife in the hands of Hole-in-the-Day.

REBEL NEWS.

Forest's Official Report of Paducah Fight

REBEL ACCOUNT Ft. PILLOW MASSACRE

The Concentration of Rebel Forces to Fight Banks.

The Atlanta, Georgia, *Appeal*, of the 18th, contains the following:

FORREST'S OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE PADUCAH AFFAIR.

DRESDEN, TENN., via OKOLONA, MISS., April 6, 1864.

Governor Clark, Macon, Miss.:

Left Jackson on the 23d. Captured Union City on the 24th, with four hundred and fifty prisoners, among them the renegade Hawkins, and most of his regiment, about two hundred horses, and five hundred small arms. Also took possession of Hickman, the enemy having vacated it. I moved myself, with Gen. Buford's division, marching from Jackson direct to Paducah in fifty hours, attacked it on the 25th, drove the enemy to their gunboats and forts, held the town for ten hours, could have held it longer, but finding the small pox was raging, vacated the place. Captured many stores and horses, burned forty bales of cotton, one steamer on the dry dock, brought out fifty prisoners. My loss at Union City and Paducah, as far as known, is twenty-five killed and wounded, among them Colonel Thompson, commanding the Kentucky brigade, killed. Lieutenant Colonel Lanhan, Faulkner's regiment, mortally wounded, and Colonel Crossland, of the 7th Kentucky, and Lieutenant Colonel Morton, of the 3d Tennessee, slightly wounded. Enemy's loss in Paducah, fifty-five killed and wounded, prisoners in all five hundred. Have dispatched Gen. Gholson at Tupelo to meet prisoners at Corinth and take them to you. Hold possession of all the country except posts on the river. Think if I can remain here unmolested for fifteen days will be able to add two thousand men to my command. I would urge upon you the importance of repairing the railroad to Corinth, as well for the welfare of citizens as for the good of the department.

Capture of Fort Pillow---Slaughter of the Garrison.

MOBILE, April 16.—The *Advertiser and Register* has a special, giving intelligence from Fort Pillow to the 12th.

Forrest attacked this place with Chalmers' division on the 11th. The garrison consisted of three hundred white and four hundred negro troops. The commander of the fort refusing to surrender, it was taken by storm. Forrest led Bell's brigade, and Chalmers led McCulloch's. Both entered the fort from opposite sides, simultaneously, and an indiscriminate slaughter followed.

One hundred prisoners were taken and the balance slain. The fort ran with blood. Many jumped into the river and were drowned, or shot in the water. Over $100,000 worth of stores were taken, and six guns captured.

The Confederate loss was seventy-five. Lieutenant Colonel Reed, of the 5th Mississippi, was mortally wounded.

From the Atlanta Appeal, April 18—Editorial.

It was known for more than a week since that the three armies of Smith, Price and Taylor were marching to a point of concentration. Price, who, it was generally believed, was marching North, was suddenly heard of marching toward Shreveport. It was the purpose of the Confederates to bring the invaders to the issue on a battle. If Gen. Banks was equally willing to fight and we suppose he was, relying upon his supposed overwhelming force, there was nothing to prevent the occurrence of this battle. Supposing it has taken place, the chances of victory were in favor of the Confederates, now fighting under their favorite leaders, and reported to be in fine fighting condition. As for Banks, it would not be the first time that overwhelming odds, relied on for victory, have brought disappointment to Yankee expectations.

LETTER FORM PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

A Clear and Able Exposition of Policy.

The correspondence between President LINCOLN, Governor BRMALETTE and others, growing out of the late enrollment controversy in Kentucky, has been published. The following letter, by the President, is one of the ablest productions of his pen:—

"EXECUTIVE MANSION, }
"WASHINGTON, April 4. }

"*A. G. Hodges, Esq., Frankfort, Ky.:*

"MY DEAR SIR—You ask me to put in writing the substance of what I verbally said, the other day, in your presence, to Gov. Bramlette and Senator Dixon. It was about as follows:

"I am naturally anti-slavery. If slavery is not wrong, nothing is wrong. I can not remember when I did not so think and feel. And yet, I have never understood that the Presidency conferred upon me an unrestricted right to act officially upon this judgment and feeling. It was in the oath I took, that I would do the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States. I could not take the office without taking the oath. Nor was it my view, that I might take an oath to get power, and break the oath in using the power. I understood, too, that, in ordinary civil administration, this oath even forbade me, to practically indulge my primary abstract judgment on the moral question of slavery. I had publicly declared this many times, and in many ways. And I aver that, to this end, I have done no official act in mere deference to my abstract judgment and feeling on slavery.

"I did understand however, that my oath to preserve the Constitution to the best of my ability, imposed upon me the duty of preserving, by every indispensable means, that Government—that Nation, of which that Constitution was the organic law. Was it possible to lose the Nation, and yet preserve the Constitution?

"By general law, life and limb must be protected; yet often a limb must be amputated to save a life; but a life is never wisely given to save a limb. I feel that measures, otherwise wise and constitutional, might become lawful, by becoming indispensable to the preservation of the Constitution, through the preservation of the nation. Right or wrong, I assumed this ground, and now avow it. I could not feel that to the best of my ability I had even tried to preserve the Constitution, if, to save slavery or any minner mattter, I should permit the wreck of Government, Country, and Constitution, all together. When early in the war General Fremont attempted military emancipation, I forbade it because I did not think it an indispensable necessity. When a little later, General Cameron, then Secreta y of War, suggested the arming of the blacks, I objected, because I did not yet think it an indispensable necessity. When, still later, General Hunter attempted military emancipation, I again forbade it, because I did not yet think the indispensable necessity had come.

"When, in March, and May, and July, 1862, I made earnest and supressive appeals to the Border States, to favor compensated emancipation, I believe the indispensable necessity for military emancipation, and arming the blacks would come, unless averted by that measure. They declined the proposition, and I was, in my best judgment, driven to the alternative, of either surrendering the Union, and with it, the Constitution, or of laying strong hand upon the colored element. I chose the latter. In choosing it, I hoped for greater gain than loss; but of this I was not entirely confident. More than a year of trial now shows no loss by it in our foreign relations, none in our home popular sentiment; none in our white military force—no less by it, anyhow or anywhere. On the contrary, it shows a gain of quite a hundred and sixty thousand soldiers, seamen and laborers. These are palpable facts, about which, as facts, there can be no cavilling. We have the men, and we could not have had them without the measure.

"And now, let any Union man, who complains of the measure, test himself, by writing down in one line, that he is for subduing the rebellion by force of arms, and in the next, that he is for taking these hundred and thirty thousand men from the Union side, and placing them where they would be, but for the measure he condemns. If he cannot face his cause so stated, it is only because he cannot face the truth.

"I add a word, which was not in the verbal conversation. In telling this tale, I attempt no compliment to my own sagacity. I claim not to have controlled events, but confess plainly that events have controlled me. Now, at the end of three years' struggle, the nation's condition is not what any party or any man devised or expected. God alone can claim it. Whither it is tending seems plain. If God now wills the removal of a great wrong, and wills that we of the North, as well as you of the South, shall pay fairly for our complicity in that wrong, impartial history will find therein new cause to attest and revere the justice and goodness of God. Yours, truly, A. LINCOLN."

New York Cattle Market.

NEW YORK, April 26.

BEEF—Firm at 11@12c. The receipts were 4,100, and nearly all were sold.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Good demand at $5,50@6,50 for inferior; $8,50@10,00 for common to prime, and $12,00@15,50 for extras. Receipts 9,100.

SWINE—Active and firm at 8¾@9¼. Receipts 8,800.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Union County Convention.

DELEGATES TO HARRISBURG.

Patriotic Resolutions

PRESIDENT LINCOLN THE CHOICE OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

His Administration Fully Endorsed.

Unbounded Confidence in Gen. Grant.

RENOMINATION OF GEN. MOORHEAD.

Conferees in Favor of Hon. Thos. Williams' Renomination.

Harmonious Proceedings

The delegates elect to the Union County Convention assembled yesterday at eleven o'clock in the District Court room, for the purpose of electing two Senatorial and five Representative delegates to the Union State Convention, delegates to the National Union Convention to be held at Baltimore, and nominating Congressional candidates for the 22d and 23d districts. The Convention was called to order by the Chairman of the Union Executive Committee, A. M. Brown, and, on motion, Benj. W. Morgan and John Gillespie were chosen temporary Secretaries.

The Secretaries then proceeded to call the roll of the districts, when the following delegates answered to their names, and took their seats in the convention:

PITTSBURGH.

First Ward—G. W. Coffin, W. B. Hunter.
Second Ward—H. A. Weaver, Jacob Kinzer.
First Precinct, Third Ward—R. W. Mackey, B. W. Morgan.
Second Precinct, Third Ward—A. M. Brown, J. J. Siebeneck.
Fourth Ward—Jas. McAuley, Alex. Speer.
First Precinct, Fifth Ward—J. W. McGregor, Geo. Caughey.
Second Precinct, Fifth Ward—Jos. French, Joseph Irwin.
Sixth Ward—I. N. Coursin, J. A. Butler.
Seventh Ward—C. McMurray, H. Snively.
Eighth Ward—D. Huthinson, J. A. Sargeant.
Ninth Ward—D. S. Anderson, C. W. Carroll.

ALLEGHENY.

First Ward—Josiah King, J. F. Jennings.
Second Ward—Robert Lee, William Chambers.
Third Ward, 1st precinct—H. Hobson, A. C. Alexander, 2d precinct—George Gerst, C. C. Smith.
Fourth Ward, 1st precinct—Thomas M. Howe, J. C. Patterson.

BOROUGHS.

Sewickley—T. H. Nevin, S. Gaston.
Manchester—James Miller, A. Patterson.
Duquesne—C. A. Burrows, H. B. Lyon.
Sharpsburgh—L. Coverdale, H. Gibson.
Tarentum—J. M. Porter, J. E. Kearns.
Lawrenceville—1st, Thomas Howard, J. J. Covert. 2d, George W. Irwin, C. B. Bostwick.
Pennsylvania—D. Hamilton, J. D. Richards.
West Pittsburgh—B. Brecht, J. Augustine.
South Pittsburgh—J. W. Raul, J. M. Neely.
Birmingham—1st precinct, J. P. Pears, J. Redick. 2d precinct, R. B. Carnahan, W. Graham.
East Birmingham—J. R. Jaques, A. Ammon.
McKeesport—Wm. E. Hess, J. K. Scott.
Elizabeth—S. Walker, sr., J. B. Shaffer.

TOWNSHIPS.

Pitt—Isaac Jones, J. C. Gray.
Collins—J. H. Stewart, J. R. Negley.
Plum—Thomas King, R. McLaughlin.
Penn—Asa Thompson, Jas. Scott.
Elizabeth—L. Edmundson, J. Patterson.
Moon—W. H. Guy, Wm. Curry.
Baldwin—R. Wilson, Wm. Moreland.
Ross—T. M. Bayne, Wm. Peter.
McCandless—R. Hilands, W. Hutchman.
East Deer—A. Marvin, J. C. Bunting.
Upper St. Clair—W. J. Hamilton, J. Gilfillan.
North Fayette—George Y. McKee.
Neville—Jas. Dickson, Wm. A. Shanks.
Shaler—John Shaw, Jr., John Smith.
Union—E. Gilmore, J. C. Shaler.
Scott—J. B. Glenn, Wm. Espy.
Harrison—C. H. Hall, John Kraus.
Reserve—1st district, W. H. Negley, J. Vandergrift.
Wilkins—Alex. Gordon, S. Elder.
Patton—J. Morrison, R. Klugston.
Versailles—J. S. Stewart, W. A. Shaw.
Charters—J. B. Lawson, B. D. Wood.
Findley—W. J. Armor, A. H. Burns.
Ohio—D. Duff, F. Little.
Reserve—C. Loeffling, Wm. Neeb.
Snowden—H. Murray, R. E. McCorkle.
Pine—O. Anderson, R. Kennedy.
Indiana—W. M. Darlington.
Lower St. Clair—J. Nusser, S. Fritz.
Sewickley—W. T. Jones, W. F. Fundenberg.
Crescent—J. Hamilton.
McClure—S. Small, H. S. Fleming.
Hampton—D. Gilleland, J. A. Herron.

On motion, the following named gentlemen were admitted to seats from the districts designated:

South Fayette—Richard Boyce, Wm. M. Roley.
Peebles, 2d Precinct—M. Swarizwelder, G. H. Anderson.
North Fayette—Geo. Y. McKee.
Fourth Ward, Allegheny, 2d Precinct—J. S. Slagle, R. B. Francis.
Indiana—J. B. Beatty, to fill a vacancy.

After the districts had all been called, a permanent organization of the Convention was effected by calling Hon. Thos. M. Howe to the chair, electing Wm. C. McCarthy, Isaac Jones, Joseph Irwin, Augustus Ammon and A. B. Lyon Vice Presidents, and appointing the temporary Secretaries. Mr. Howe, in taking the chair, said that he was sure that he spoke the honest sentiments of his heart when he said that he had no aspirations for political or social position among his fellow citizens other than to act so as to merit their kind regards. When his name had been mentioned, he felt solicitous to have it withdrawn, but as a Democrat and Republican he had no alternative but to submit to the will of the majority. He would, therefore, consent to accept the position. He hoped the action of the Convention would be such as to sustain the character of Allegheny county for devotion to the constitution, and would move that Gen. Moorhead be unanimously nominated for Congress from this District. Adopted unanimously.

R. B. Carnahan, Esq., U. S. District Attorney, on behalf of Gen. Moorhead, took the liberty of returning his thanks to the Convention, and in this connection he thought there would be no impropriety in reading an extract on the subject from a private letter from Gen. Moorhead, received at noon. Mr. Carnahan then read the following:

Before you receive this, or about that time, our County Convention will have met. The people of the district have been very kind to me, and it would be improper for me to either urge a re-nomination, or find fault with their action should they nominate another. I will do neither, but will never cease to cherish in my heart of hearts the kindest feeling towards them for the many favors so generously bestowed upon me, and whether re-nominated or not my best efforts shall be given at all times, and under all circumstances, to maintain and support the best interests of my constituents, and to serve them to the best of my ability personally in all matters that my judgment tells me is right.

Major Brown, Chairman of the Committee on resolutions, stated that they had agreed upon another resolution, which they did not deem proper to report to the County Convention, as it more properly belonged to this Convention. It was as follows:

Resolved, That in the nomination of the Hon. J. K. Moorhead for a fourth Congressional term, we have but vindicated our appreciation of his faithful public services, his able and earnest support of our National Government in its efforts to subdue treason, and his loyal votes and acts to uphold and strengthen the Administration of Abraham Lincoln; and we will re-elect him by a majority alike honorable to him and the loyal constituency which he represents.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Mackey moved that the Convention proceed to nominate representative delegates to the National Cevention to be held at Baltimore, which was adopted.

The following gentlemen were placed in nomination: Messrs. A. M. Brown, W. B. Negley, W. K. Nimick, Alex. Gordon, M. Swartzwelder and H. C. Mackrell.

Maj. Brown, by authority, withdrew the name of Mr. Mackrell.

Mr. Mackey moved before the result of the voting was announced that the two gentlemen receiving the highest number of votes be declared the representative delegates to the convention, and the two next highest be declared the alternates. Adopted.

The result of the voting was as follows:

A. M. Brown	77	W. K. Nimick	11
W. B. Negley	59	Alex. Gordon	10
M. Swartzwelder	8		

Messrs. Brown and Negley were declared elected delegates, and Messrs. Nimick and Gordon, elected alternates.

On motion of Dr. W. J. Gilmore, the delegates to the National Convention were instructed to support Abraham Lincoln for a renomination for President. Adopted unanimously.

The Convention then adjourned.

Twenty-Second District Convention.

The delegates from the Twenty-second District reminained in the Court room in which the County Convention was held, and organized by calling Isaac Jones, Esq., of Pitt township, to the chair.

Messrs. H. A. Weaver and W. C. McCarthy were chosen Secretaries, and Messrs. C. B. Bostwick and John H. Stewart, Assistant Secretaries.

Thos. Howard, Esq., stated that as there was no opposition to Hon. J. K. Moorhead, and as he had discharged his duties to the entire satisfaction of his constituents, he would move that Gen. Moorhead be unanimously nominated for Congress from this District. Adopted unanimously.

R. B. Carnahan, Esq., U. S. District Attorney, on behalf of Gen. Moorhead, took the liberty of returning his thanks to the Convention, and in this connection he thought there would be no impropriety in reading an extract on the subject from a private letter from Gen. Moorhead, received at noon. Mr. Carnahan then read the following:

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On motion of Dr. W. J. Gilmore, the delegates to the National Convention were instructed to support Abraham Lincoln for a renomination for President. Adopted unanimously.

The Convention then adjourned.

Twenty-third District Convention.

The delegates representing the Twenty-third Congressional District, re-assembled in the District Court Room, and proceeded to reorganize, by calling Hon. Thomas Howe to the Chair, and electing Captain Miller and Charles A. Burrows Secretaries.

Mr. Howe, upon taking the Chair, briefly returned thanks to the Convention for the additional honor which had been conferred upon him. He then announced that the first business in order would be the nomination of a candidate for Congress.

On motion, Hon. Thomas Williams was nominated by acclamation.

John F. Jennings offered the following resolution which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That Theodore Nevin, Joseph King, and John M. Porter be appointed Conferees, on the part of Allegheny county, to meet similar Conferees from Butler and Armstrong counties, and that said Conferees are hereby instructed to insist on the nomination of Hon. Thomas Williams, at the Conference of Conferees, according with the usage of the district.

On motion it was made the additional duty of the Conferees to select two delegates to the Baltimore Convention, the conferees being left to the exercise of their own discretion in the selection, provided, however, that they shall be unconditional and uncompromising Lincoln men.

The Convention then adjourned *sine die*.

Public Amusements.

THEATRE.—The Octoroon has been revived at the theatre, and has proved a great attraction. The theatre has been crowded at each representation of it, and it promises to prove attractive for the entire week. The play is well put upon the stage, and is enacted in a creditable manner.

ASTHMA OR PHTHISIC.—A spasmodic affection of the Bronchial Tubes, which are covered with a dry, tenacious phlegm—"*Brown's Bronchial Troches*," will in some cases give immediate relief.

Mississippi Valley Sanitary Fair.

We are requested by the "Special Committee on Iron and Steel" for the St. Louis Fair, which commences May 17th, 1864, (George D. Hall Chairman) to make known the fact that the building for the Fair is rapidly completing, being 500 feet long by 117 feet wide, and that they are now quite ready to receive such articles as have already been promised, or may be donated by the generous manufacturers of Iron and Steel in Pittsburgh. As the interior arrangements of the buildings are being finished to suit the character and quantity of each class of goods contributed, it is very important that a letter of donation should go forward *immediately* from each contributor, by way of describing what he proposes to send, so that preparations for suitable and most advantageous exhibition may be made. The railroads will receive and carry free all articles marked: "Jas. E. Yeatman, St. Louis, Mo., for M. V. S. Fair," and the bill of lading should be addressed. "Major Alfred Mackay, Corresponding Secretary, No. 10 Lindell Hotel, St. Louis." As delays in transportation may occur, the desire is to have shipments made with all convenient dispatch.

Literary and Miscellaneous.

BRILLIANTS GATHERED AT THE METROPOLITAN FAIR.

OUR WORLD HAS LOVE.

There are yet brighter suns in the world above,
And blazing gems in the worlds below;
Our world has love and only love
For living warmth and jewel glow.
God's love is sunlight to the good,
And woman's pure as diamond's sheen;
And friendship's mystic brotherhood,
In twilight's beauty lies between,
Richard Monckton Milnes.

The sweetest parables of truth
In our daily pathway lie,
And we read without interpreter
God's writing in the sky.

The sunlight falls like leaves of gold
From his book of light above,
And the lily's missal is written full
Of the words of a Father's love,
Phebe Cary.

To find some new interpreter
My spirit vainly tries.
I only know that God is love
And know that love is wise.
Alice Cary.

Lord of the universe, shield us and guide us,
Trusting Thee always through shadow and sun!
Thou hast united us, who shall divide us?
Keep us, oh keep us, the many in one!
Oliver Wendell Holmes.

Why is it, asked a writer forty years ago, that the sons of extraordinary men do not more fr

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Purviance's New Photograph Establishment, corner Penn and St. Clair streets, Pittsburgh, Pa., (entrance on Penn street.) Reception Rooms and Skylight on second floor. Operating Department under the charge of Mr. Rorah, well known as one of the most successful Photographers in the country, with a full corps of skillful and experienced assistants. Photographs of every style and size, from the smallest card to life-size, plain or colored, in oil, water or ink. Careful attention given to copying old Daguerreotypes, Ambrotypes, &c., to any size Photograph desired.

Purviance's Photograph Rooms, corner of Fifth and Market streets, second and third stories, over Richardson's Jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular carte de visite to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Purviance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27, 1864.

Publication Office, No. 76 Fifth Street, Opposite Postoffice.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

The Pittsburgh Newspaper and Printing Company.

Terms of the Commercial.

DAILY COMMERCIAL.

Single copy.....3 cents.
Mail subscribers (311 issues).....$8.00

WEEKLY COMMERCIAL.

Per year (52 issues).....$1.50
In Clubs of 20.....1.00
Payable in advance.
Address
THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

Removal of the Commercial Office.

The office of the DAILY COMMERCIAL has been removed to the adjoining building, No. 76 Fifth street, directly opposite Postoffice. The Counting Room is on the first floor, where all business matters will be transacted.

The Union County Convention.

This body assembled at the Court House, in this city, yesterday. Nearly every district in the county was represented. Hon. THOMAS M. HOWE presided. Its deliberations were characterized by unity of purpose and harmony of feeling. The canvassing by the friends of rival candidates to the Harrisburg and Baltimore Conventions, was spirited, but when the choice was determined the minority unanimously acquiesced in the expressed will of the majority. The gentlemen chosen to fill these positions are experienced, trust-worthy and eminently loyal to the government.

Hon. J. K. MOORHEAD was unanimously renominated to represent the Twenty-second District in Congress. This will make the fourth term which he has filled this important position, having been first elected in 1859. So universal has been the satisfaction given to the people of this district by his uniform vigilance and fidelity to its interests, that there was no other name mentioned in connection with the office. This is no unmeaning compliment to General MOORHEAD. He is emphatically a man of the people, having risen from their ranks. His experience as a manufacturer, his comprehensive views as a business man, and his thorough acquaintance with the commercial wants of this portion of the State, give him pre-eminent claims on the votes of the rich and flourishing district he so satisfactorily represents in Congress. Each succeeding term he has proved himself more efficient as a representative, while he has grown more popular with the people. As chairman of the Committee on Manufactures, he has had rare opportunities to watch and guard those peculiar interests which are so vital to the prosperity of Pittsburgh. The Convention, therefore, in renominating Gen. MOORHEAD for Congress, in the 22nd district, acted in perfect accord with the wishes of the people, and in the coming election, we have no doubt he will receive an overwhelming vote.

The resolutions adopted by the Convention breathe the right spirit. They attribute the material and political prosperity of the nation to the union of the States, and declare that the hope of a free government throughout the world depends upon its perpetuation; they express unbounded confidence in the patriotism and ability of Lieut.-General GRANT; they recognize in ABRAHAM LINCOLN a tried and faithful President, and express confidence in the Cabinet; they pledge the members of the Convention to sustain and support the Union, and with it ABRAHAM LINCOLN, its chosen and best defender.

Immediately after the adjournment of the Convention, the delegates representing the Twenty-third Congressional District organized, and nominated Hon. THOMAS WILLIAMS for Congress from that district. Conferees were appointed to meet conferees from Butler and Armstrong counties.

Mr. WILLIAMS has served one term in Congress with entire satisfaction to his constituents, and according to the time-honored usage of the party he is entitled to a second term. Aside from this consideration, he is an able lawyer, an accomplished publicist, and a bold and fearless champion of Human rights. No better choice could have been made by the Convention for Representative than Mr. WILLIAMS. We trust that the College of Conferees will make it unanimous in the three counties.

What We Import and How Much.

The recovery of gold and its steady advance in price for the week past, can be traced to excessive importations. The length to which the country is going in this respect is truly astonishing, and the fact itself points out the duty of Congress on the question of the tariff. Take the imports for the past week at the port of New York alone—thus:

General merchandise	$6,128,399
Dry Goods	1,390,534
Total	$7,418,933

The exports of gold for the week were consequently large, amounting to not less than $2,700,000. The demand for exchange necessarily sent the premium up, as we have seen.

It may be interesting, if not profitable, to know what luxuries are included in the week's importations. Here are some of them:

Jewelry	3 3,511	Fancy Goods	$32,344
Watches	47,545	Toys	1,444
Perfumery	4,475	Patent Leather	2,292
Wines	70,227	Champagne	46,326
Gin	19,312	Brandy	8,491

Liquors, it will be seen, predominate immensely. It is into this vortex that millions go, both for the domestic and foreign brands. Those who will have these and other luxuries, should be made to pay the highest duty. It would in the end, however, be better for the country and mankind, to sink altogether the idea of revenue from liquors, and levy duties absolutely prohibitory.

Congress cannot too soon apply itself earnestly to a complete revision of the tariff. The country needs to be saved from its own follies as evinced in the extent and character of importations, while, as a general principle, we need a tariff adjustment that will give us the largest amount of revenue. There are conclusive reasons in favor of absolute prohibition for the sake of those branches of manufactures that are to be heavily taxed, and as a necessary means of administering a wholesome check to extravagance and its consequences.

There is no hope of gold cheapening while excessive importation goes on. Unless it is checked the drain will be constant and permanent. This can be done in no other way than by the imposition of duties with a heavy hand and a bold determination to rescue the country from its own follies, and to protect its varied interests.

The Reverse in North Carolina.

The surrender by General WESSELL and his brave companions, at Plymouth, after heroically contending for days against ten to one, and after inflicting on the enemy a loss, correspondingly disproportioned to his own, is more mortifying than injurious. The descent of the rebels in that quarter was mainly designed, as were the late movements in Kentucky and Tennessee to distract General GRANT's plans, and prevent the concentration of troops at the points from which the grand advances will be made. Considering the comparatively small force at the disposal of Gen. PECK, we are prepared to hear of other reverses in the same quarter.

The rebel ram which has got into the Sounds will doubtless inflict some damage; but its career will be brief, unless it escapes into some of the rivers. She is said to be slow, and capable of navigating solely in still water, while her armament is nothing to be dreaded. It is reported that the Navy Department has taken adequate measures in regard to her. If this should turn out to be the case, the country will, perhaps, be disposed to overlook the delinquency in not making suitable preparations to prevent her running out.

THE NINTH CORPS.—General BURNSIDE's 9th Corps left Annapolis on Saturday last. Their destination is not indicated. The General and his staff were in Washington on Monday when his corps went through.

The demand of the Government for vessels of light draught at the port of New York, is still very urgent, and quite in excess of the ability to supply. It is officially given out, however, that its necessities in this respect do not grow out of any particular emergency, but the regular course of business.

"The Brave and Heroic Flusser."

The following tribute to the memory of Capt. FLUSSER, who was killed in the defense of Plymouth, from the Newbern *Times*, will be heartily though sadly responded to by all who knew him. We can bear personal testimony to how brave, true and good a man and officer he was; for we knew him on ship and on shore. He was one of the few to whom had already been accorded, should his life be spared, the very highest position in the service to which he belonged. He aimed to do his entire duty as a Patriot and a Christian. At the taking of Roanoke Island and the destruction of the rebel fleet under LYNCH, he commanded the *Commodore Perry*. After several hours' hard fighting, and when he was manœuvering his ship for a position nearer the rebel Fort Bartow, which Admiral GOLDSBOROUGH was fiercely bombarding, he hailed the chivalrous FRANKLIN, who was also endeavoring to get nearer with the gunboat *Valley City*, and proposed to run in as near as possible, land with their men, and take the Fort by a hand to hand fight. This daring scheme, while the waters of the Chowan shook, so energetic was the firing, was agreed to, and the two young officers began to manœuver their ships; but either some order from the flagship or other circumstance, prevented its being carried into effect. We remember well visiting him the evening when the fight was over, on his ship, which was so riddled with the enemy's balls that it seemed wonderful more were not killed. In reply to our remark how wonderfully he and his men had been preserved, he said: "I take no note of the danger, but go willingly and farthest where duty calls. This morning I determined to fight my ship in this spirit, and having first made it all right with my Maker, I fought throughout the day." It was so always and everywhere with him.

The next day, at Elizabeth City, when the small fleet under the gallant ROWAN, in less than twenty minutes, destroyed utterly LYNCH's fleet, FLUSSER was conspicuous for his heroism. We can well understand why the news of his death created "an unusual sensation," for he was a man in whom so many good qualities blended and harmonized that it could not be otherwise than that all who knew him should love him. The Navy will feel his loss, and many hearts will be saddened with sincere sorrow at his unexpected yet glorious death.

[From the North Carolina Times.]

One of the saddest results of an implacable civil war like that now raging, is the fact that we are so often compelled to note what may seem to our poor human vision, the premature death of some noble and brave spirit, who has fallen a martyr to the cause he so dearly loved. Within the past few days this whole community has been made to feel deeply and keenly the loss of one of the most heroic and gallant spirits that has ever offered up his life for the sake of his country. From the scenes of slaughter and strife at Plymouth we have borne to us the mangled body of the lamented and patriotic Captain Flusser!

This officer had so won, not only upon the admiration, but the affection of all who knew him, that the unlooked for news of his death caused an unusual sensation. Ever since the war commenced it is known that his whole soul was warmly and enthusiastically enlisted in behalf of our glorious cause. He was proud of the American Navy, and whenever an occasion has heretofore offered he has fought with the full ardor and spirit, characteristic of the bravest naval heroes that ever trod the deck of a man-of-war.

When the intelligence first reached here that Plymouth was attacked, the universal expression was "that the enemy never would take that place without a most bloody and heroic resistance, for Flusser and Wessells are there!" And from the news reaching us—although Flusser has fallen—we still have hopes, notwithstanding the repeated and terrible assaults already made by an overwhelming force of the enemy, that our flag still waves there.

But we will not indulge any further for the present in referring to the hero who has so suddenly fallen. The glorious manner in which he has perished should stimulate the living to fight as he fought, and lead as he lead.

Years may pass away, and yet the very mentioned name of Flusser will send an electric thrill to many a brave and manly heart.

Lake Superior Iron Trade.

The Marquette *Journal* contains an article recapitulating the history of the iron business of Marquette and its vicinity. From it we learn that the annual shipments of Iron Ore from 1855 to date have been as follows:

Year	Jackson Iron Co	Cleveland Iron Co	Lake Sup'r Iron Co	Total Gross Tons.
1855		1,447		1,447
1856	4,497	7,160		11,657
1857	13,912	12,272		26,184
1858	11,104	19,931		31,035
1859	10,992	20,344	24,698	56,034
1860	41,286	42,686	30,016	115,988
1861	12,919	7,311	25,200	45,430
1862	42,767	35,244	37,710	116,721
1863	63,588	47,012	74,057	185,257
Total amount shipped to date				593,318

These accounts, especially those for the last two years, fall far below the demand, the difficulty having been in procuring transportation for the ore, and men to mine it. The quantity actually spoken for to supply the various furnaces using this ore, before the opening of navigation in 1862, was over 100,000 tons, while in 1863, 250,000 tons would not have supplied the demand.

At the outset of the shipping season, ore will begin to move from the Pittsburgh and Lake Angeline Mine, and before the close of the season, the Teal Lake, the Harlow Mine, and the St. Clair will probably begin to contribute to the products of the country. Some movements have been made peremptory to working the Excelsior and New England locations, but it is not ascertained whether they will certainly commence mining operations this year. With the further extension of the Marquette and Ontonagon Railroad, a rich iron region in the vicinity of Lake Michigamme will be made available—a result that may be expected by the opening of the season of 1865.

Four furnaces have been in operation for some time, and a fifth—the Morgan, at the Little Carp—was started on the 27th of November last. The products of the Furnaces foot up as follows:

Year	Pioneer	Collins	Forrest	Northern Iron	Value per ton
1858	1627				$25 00
1859	4683	2575			22 00
1860	3500	1960		150	25 00
1861	2580	2060	2430	900	23 00
1862	1438	2207	2802	2143	35 00
1863	2227	2626	1404	1804	45 00

Morgan Iron Company, 465 tons.
*Estimated, except for 1862.

The running time of the several furnaces was as follows: Collins, 5½ months; Forrest, 10 months, (although for a part of this time it was working slowly for want of sufficient fuel;) Northern Iron Company, 6 months; and Morgan from the time of starting to the close of the year. The running time of the Pioneer is not precisely known, but it is thought to have not exceeded 5 or 6 months.

Large investments have been made in timber lands, along the lines of the Marquette and Ontonagon, and Peninsula Railroads, as well as on Big Bay de Noquet, with a view of erecting blast furnaces for the manufacture of charcoal pig iron.

One new furnace, we understand, is settled on for the coming season, on the Marquette and Ontonagon Railroad, near the Escanaba river, and the American Iron Mining and Manufacturing Company will probably build on one of their locations near L'Anse Bay.

The average value at Marquette of the ore shipped during the past year was $5 per ton, less than it ran pig iron produced $35 per ton, giving the aggregate value of the iron product of the country for 1863, $1,327,245.

Twenty-five per cent. Additional Duties.

The House of Representatives have adopted the resolution offered by Mr. MORRILL, increasing twenty-five per cent. the tariff duties, until the new tariff bill becomes a law. It is believed the Senate will concur. It was only last week that ten thousand tuns of iron were imported into New York, and other branches of manufactures are having similar competition. But the evil is not here alone; it is the insane tendency to extravagance and excessive importation that needs to be checked; we need protection for home products and the cultivation of the disposition to return to home goods and wares. This is emphatically the time for such a policy; and we trust that the twenty-five per cent. increase is but a foretaste of what the new tariff bill will give us.

Military Movements.

Gen. Burnside's Corps passed through Washington, and were viewed with great curiosity. Both Houses of Congress adjourned to see the troops. Thad. Stevens stated to the House that he wished the Opposition to have an opportunity of seeing a specimen of his "ghosts," alluding to the colored troops. The President witnessed the parade from Willard's Hotel.

Commander Fox, of the Potomac flotilla, reports having captured a large number of boats, launches, &c., in the Rappahannock, collected there by the rebels.

The Governors of the Western and Northwestern States has just proposed that the President issue his proclamation for one hundred thousand six months men, but owing to difficulties that could not be immediately overcome, they agreed to make the proposition mentioned.

It is believed by the gentlemen who have tendered this new auxiliary force that they will be able to raise in twenty-five days. This new army will garrison all the posts and forts on the frontier and in rear active operations, thus enabling the veterans now doing post garrison duty to join our armies in the field.

Personal.

His Excellency Governor Curtin has returned to Washington. It is said he will tender 40,000 militia to the Government.

General Hancock's wounds have recently given rise to the apprehension that he may not be able to participate in the approaching campaign.

Bayard Taylor is understood to be engaged on a new novel of American life, which will be published in the ensuing autumn.

Mrs. Hoey, the favorite New York actress, has left Wallack's theatre, having been cast by the management in a part which did not please her. She will probably soon take a final leave of the stage.

The *Tribune's* Washington correspondence contains a rumor that General Banks' removal has been seriously considered in Cabinet council.

Pork.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

For a long period, Pork has constituted the chief article of food of a large proportion of our population, both in and out of the cities, during the greater portion of the year. The simple process of curing, the convenience of its culinary preparation, its moderate price and other causes, have combined to produce this effect. It is even held as an article of luxury by many, is highly esteemed by consumers, when formed by the ingenuity of the cook, into tempting made dishes, and frequently used for the peculiar flavor it imparts to other substances, prominent among which we might enumerate *spek en appeltjes* and *sauerkraut*, both of which are not unknown in this community. It is not to be presumed these are regarded as gastronomic refinements, but being in daily use, it is well not to slight them. Not claiming any relationship or attachment to the "peculiar people" who religiously abstain from the flesh of the hog, we have become convinced, from long and patient study, that its consumption is detrimental to public health. This may be startling to many, who have freely partaken of this viand, under various forms, for years, without perceiving therefrom any bad result, and who would hasten to give their experience of its innoctuous character, but a closer examination of the subject, will not allow them to remain longer in this blissful ignorance.

There is something striking in the contemplation of the Levitical law, when viewed by he light which science has, within a few years, brought to bear upon the interpretation of the clause, relating to the express prohibition of the flesh of swine, as an article of diet: "Of their flesh shall ye not eat and their carcass shall ye not touch; they are unclean to you." The direction may possibly be held as mere coincidence, but a great objection to this kind of animal food can now be ocularly and plainly demonstrated to exist, at the present day, and we should be doing well by living, in strict adherence to this tenet of Mosaic rule.

Of the animals, in ordinary use, which are killed for subsistence of man, none can be found so subject to disease, as the one under consideration. It would be of no advantage to enlarge on the causes which conspire to create this unfortunate condition, for it is only necessary to recall the fact that a disgusting place, a sink of filth, is the habitation of an animal, whose flesh, when properly prepared, is destined at some future day to refresh the palate of persons, who in other respects are quite fastidious.

It is well known to those who visit the shambles in our midst, that a great number of diseased hogs are slaughtered for the market, and many contend, all beyond six months of age are more or less diseased. Of the parts affected, the most constant is the liver. The simplest action of the mind will enable any one to understand, that the use of such degenerate food cannot be harmless to those who eat it.

Of the maladies to which mankind is subject, at least three of the most loathsome, are without doubt communicated from the hog—tapeworm, hydatids and trichina spiralis. We shall confine our remarks to the latter, on account of the great interest which has been shown, and the increasing desire for information on a subject of such wonderful character, that has been to us one of attractive study for some years past.

The practical advantages of a profound knowledge of natural history are just beginning to be fully recognized, and the large part which parasites perform in the destruction of the human frame has only, within a short time, been successfully investigated. To know the origin of a disease, at once puts it in the power of one thus informed to avoid it.

The study of parasites in general, and those which infest the human body in particular, has lately engaged the attention of learned entomologists, both at home and abroad, not only for scientific inquiry into their origin and development, but for the laudable purpose of discovering the diseases, caused by their presence in the human system, and finding a remedy for these unpleasant and dangerous disorders. Looking at the specimens of *Trichina Spiralis* before us, divested of their envelopes, disporting so lively, and displaying at each gyration, their fine markings and really beautiful lines, it is scarcely conceivable that such minute atoms should, in any manner, be injurious to health. It seems scarcely worth while to speak of these things in a city, wallowing in filth, whose police, so far as sanitary regulations and personal comfort are concerned, might as well be buried forty feet under ground; but the ill health and mortality of the winter just ended will not soon be forgotten, yet few will reflect on the cause.

The *Trichina spiralis* was discovered, in the muscles of a man, who had died of cancer, by Mr. HILTON, of London, in the year 1832, and described by him soon after. He is entitled to much credit for this discovery, which has become of vital interest and yielded such lasting benefit. Great is the faculty of apprehension—a thousand facts pass daily under the very nose of men whose minds are equally susceptible of the highest appreciation of an idea, when fully presented, yet lacking this admirable quality, they fail to recognize a novelty and thus are lost many opportunities for the extension of knowledge.

This extraordinary parasite was regarded for several years, as an entozoon, imperfectly organized, undergoing evolution and was afterwards shown to be the perfect animal after having passed through its transitions, to find a destination and resting place in the muscles, but no suspicion or suggestion was offered, for its being a not uncommon cause of human disease. Great pains have been taken to record its natural history, by Professors OWENS, VIRCHOW, LEVCKART, WELCKER, LUSCHKA, DRS. BOEHLER, KOENIGSDOERFFER, FARRE, BRISTOWE, MR. RAINEY, and many others.

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"Of these one hundred and three persons, mostly men in the prime of life, over fifty are now in their graves; the majority of the survivors linger with a fearful malady; and few only remain unscathed among the living in hourly fear of an attack of the disease which has carried away nearly all of their fellow-diners of that hapless day.

"For the festival it was previously arranged, that the third course should consist of *Rostewurst und Gemuse*, and the hotel keeper gave the necessary directions to have the former article properly smoked. The butcher, on his part, went expressly to a neighboring proprietor, and bought one of two pigs from the steward, who had been commissioned with the transaction by his master. It appears, however, that the steward, unfortunately sold the pig which the master had not intended to sell, as he did not deem it sufficiently fat, or well conditioned. Thus the wrong pig was sold, carried on a barrow to the butcher, killed and worked up into sausages. The sausages were duly smoked and delivered at the hotel. They were fried and served up to the guests at the dinner table.

"On the day after the festival, several persons who had participated in the dinner were attacked with irritation of the intestines, loss of appetite, great prostration, and fever. The number of persons rapidly increased; and great alarm was excited in the first instance by the apprehension of an impending epidemic of typhus fever, with which the symptoms observed showed great similarity. Some unknown poison was soon assumed to be at the bottom of the outbreak; and an active inquiry into all the circumstances of the dinner was instituted. Every article of food and material was subjected to a most rigid examination, without any result in the first instance. But when the symptoms in some of the cases invaded the muscles of the leg, particularly the calves of some of the sufferers, the description which Zenker had given of a case of fatal trichinous disease was remembered. The remnants of sausage and of pork employed in its manufacture were examined with the microscope, and found to be literally swarming with encapsuled trichinæ. From the suffering muscles of several of the victims small pieces were excised, and found charged with embryonic trichinæ in all stages of development. It could not be doubted any longer, that as many of the one hundred and three as had partaken of Rostewurst had been infected with trichinous disease by eating of trichinous pork, the parasites of which had, at least in part, escaped the effects of smoking and frying.

"If it be remembered that one ounce of meat filled with trichinæ may form the stock, from which, in a few days, three millions of worms may be bred, and that these worms will destroy in the course of a few weeks, not less than two millions of striated muscular fibres, an idea of the extent of destruction produced by these parasites, can be formed. No case in which trichiniasis, after having declared itself, became arrested. All persons affected, have either died, or are in such a state of prostration, that their death is very probable.

"Most educated people in Germany have, in consequence of the Hettstadt tragedy, adopted the law of Moses, and avoid pork in any form. To some of the large pig-breeders in Westphalia, who keep as many as two thousand pigs, the sinking of the price of pork has been a ruinous—at least, a serious—loss. In the dining rooms of the hotels in the neighborhood of Hettstadt notices are hung up, announcing that pork will not be served in any form, in these establishments. To counteract this panic, the farmer's club of the Hettstadt district gave a dinner at which no other meat but pork was eaten. But it has had no appreciable effect. The raw ham and sausages of Germany are doomed to extinction."

To many the above will recall the affair of a like magnitude and strikingly similar character, which occurred at the National Hotel, in Washington, whereby a great number of persons lost their lives or were rendered miserable invalids for their remaining existence.

The appearance of the diseased flesh differs only from being paler than the sound and healthy article. No process, to which meat, once infected, can be subjected, will render it a safe food, but hot smoking, for several days, has been most successful.

For the evils, as in all others, remedies are offered on all sides, but as yet have not resulted in any benefit. It has been gravely suggested to submit suspected meat to microscopic test to escape this parasitic enemy. We can conceive of nothing more ludicrous than the practical operation of this plan; and we have only to imagine a well fed man at a hotel table, seated before a convenient length of leberwurst, inspecting the same with an elegant Codington lens, to have presented the drollest picture of this century.

The consumer of pork has no assurance whatever, that his butcher may not, on some luckless day, "take the wrong pig by the tail," have it slaughtered and sold, spreading disease in all directions. It will be a grain of comfort to many who, at this suggestion, review their porcine indulgences, to know that a careful examination of meat furnished for use at many different places in this city, showed a large majority of the specimens to be of good quality and condition. There is but one means of remaining perfectly free from trichinous disease to avoid the use of pork in every shape and form.

The symptoms of this disease are, of course, extremely varied, in different cases, as can be readily supposed from the difference of manner in which the poisoned material is presented sometimes in limited quantity, when the disorder is of a slow, steady and comparatively mild character, with tardy recovery, while in others, when the ingested food has been a mass of life, too minute for the human eye to detect, the attack is violent, the prostration profound, and death occurs rapidly. There is, in cases of Trichinous disease so striking a resemblance to the fatal endemic known as spotted fever, that we cannot close this article without referring those in whose districts that fearful malady may be found, to this great similarity, as worthy of their consideration. X.

Separation or Submission.

Gen. Sickles made a lengthy and able speech at Chicago while passing through that city, a few days since, from which we make the following eloquent and striking quotation:

Separation! my countrymen, separation is war—endless war, and the decline and fall of the Republic. Peace! union is peace; union is the perpetuation of our free institutions; union makes us one as a Republic, one as Americans. This peace, this union, we all hoped in the earlier days of the war would be possibly through the return of reason to the South, through a perception of the impossibility and recklessness of resisting the United States, that would compel submission to the lawful authority of the United States Government. These hopes, however, proved illusive. This peace! What is it? It is said we are exacting submission. Submission to what? To the Constitution of the United States—submission to the constitutionally expressed will of the majority of the people of the United States—submission to the Government that up to the moment when this rebellion drew its sword and fired its first gun, had never inflicted a grievance upon any man south of Mason and Dixon's line. [Cheering.] Submission! Yes. To what? To the government that the statesman south of Mason and Dixon's line were conspicuous in influencing and in forming, and conducting and ruling down to the hour of the rebellion.

When do we hear from the South a word about peace except it is accompanied by the condition of separation? To the honor of the North be it said, that few, very few, are so lost to what is due to their country as to tolerate the idea of separation and peace. [Applause.] The armies of the Union that are in the front to-day were not summoned to the field for any such degradation as that. [Loud cheering.] I would not but no suspicion or suggestion was offered, for its being a not uncommon cause of human disease. Great pains have been taken to record its natural history, by Professors OWENS, VIRCHOW, LEVCKART, WELCKER, LUSCHKA, DRS. BOEHLER, KOENIGSDOERFFER, FARRE, BRISTOWE, MR. RAINEY, and many others.

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GEN. SHACKLEFORD, whose capture and release by guerrillas has before been mentioned, was taken under interesting circumstances. He went to Madisonville, Ky., to be married. The guerrillas went to the house where he was stopping, dressed in the national uniform, and the General, supposing they were some of his old soldiers, went to the door to meet and welcome them, when a revolver was placed at his breast, and he was told he was a prisoner to John Morgan. He was allowed an hour to get ready to go with them, they in the meanwhile demanding of him to take the oath to the Confederacy, and at the same time expressing their purpose to shave his head and face smooth. Shackleford positively and peremptorily refused to take the oath under any circumstances. The citizens, however, interfered, and after detaining him for an hour, the rebels released him.

THE NATIONAL GUARDS.—The call upon the militia was the all-engrossing topic on our streets yesterday. In accordance with the law on the subject, the members of the different volunteer regiments assembled at company headquarters in this city, as well as all over the State, for the purpose of inspection. The turn out was very general, the citizen-soldiers meeting each other as men who have made up their minds to be associated together for a considerable length of time.

From what we saw yesterday, we have reason to believe that our splendid regimens, the 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th, will present full ranks of earnest, willing soldiers, upon their departure for whatever point they may be assigned to. The present week promises to be one of busy preparations on the part of those who are to go, for it requires not a little work to prepare for three months campaign, considering the arrangement of business affairs necessary.—*Cin. Commercial of yesterday.*

Interesting Experiments with Shot and Iron Plates.

A private letter from an officer of the gunboat Essex, in Red River, published in the Cincinnati *Commercial*, gives this account of an interesting series of experiments at Fort De Russey:

"Some experiments were tried with the nine-inch guns of the Essex on the iron casemated battery of Fort De Russey, prior to its destruction to test its power of resistance and the strength of the guns. The writer says: Our nine-inch pierced the iron and twenty inches of the wood, throwing the bars of iron all around. Some of the pieces of iron were thrown upward some sixty feet. One piece about ten feet long came down endwise with such force that it ran plumb through a log three feet in circumference. Nobody could possibly have stood behind the casemate, the concussion was so tremendous, and the splinters would have killed them. We then tried the 100-pounder. We threw our solid shot against it, and in the same hole planted a shell which exploded, throwing up the iron for ten feet all round. After we had experimented till the captain was satisfied that the place was not impregnable as the rebels thought, we set fire to it and burned the remaining timbers."

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Closing of the Metropolitan Fair

The SWORD CONTEST.

Great Excitement.

THE WAY GRANT'S RESERVES CAME UP.

The Total Receipts.

The announcement that the Fair was to be finally closed on Saturday evening caused thousands to visit the building during the day. At the opening hour a rush was made at the ticket offices, and for some time it required an extra force of ticket sellers to supply the demand for cards of admission. By one o'clock the buildings were full of people, most of whom came to witness the voting for the army sword in the Arms and Trophy Department. In this room the crowd, at one o'clock, was so dense that voters found it almost impossible to reach the desk where they were to deposit their greenbacks, and register their preferences in favor of their favorite generals. One after another the voters came on: and at every announcement of "One hundred more for McClellan," or "Another hundred for Grant," the crowd cheered, the applause being about equally divided, as the name of either General was mentioned. Bets were frequently offered that "Little Mac" would win few Grant men being found sanguine enough to accept these wagers. At one time Grant was gaining rapidly, and the friends of McClellan looked gloomy. Then the announcement of $1,000, received from Boston, in favor of McClellan, was received with three times three cheers; that gave an additional impulse to the voting, and induced a better feeling among those who a moment before had been denouncing the Executive Committee for deciding upon closing the contest by secret balloting. At two o'clock the open voting closed. The book-keepers having counted up the money, announced the vote thus far as follows:

General McClellan	11,903
Lieut. General Grant	9,647
McClellan's majority	2,256

Cheer upon cheer greeted this announcement, the crowd soon after vacating the Army and Trophy Department, and congregating around stand No. 10 in the main saloon. Here a wooden box had been provided, surrounded by a number of policemen, who courteously explained to voters how to deposit their ballots. Several gentlemen on the inside of the stall furnished lead pencils, paper and envelopes. The voters took out their greenbacks, wrote on one of the pieces of paper the name of the General they desired to vote for, folded the money and ballot together, placed the package in an envelope, sealed it, and deposited it in the box. So the voting went on, slowly at first, by degrees becoming more exciting, as the crowd standing around became more reconciled to this plan of ending the exciting contest. Ladies dressed in silks, and ladies dressed in calico, deposited their votes, taking their turn with the men quite as readily as if they had been accustomed to the elective franchise all their lives. As each vote was deposited it was greeted with a variety of remarks. A lady who deposited a pietharic envelope, was told as she retired, "That another hunured had gone in for Litt'e Mac." A small boy who put in a thin envelope, heard a McClellan man behind him growl about that "Youngster voted for Grant." "Put in your money against it, if you don't like it," was the prompt reply of the young voter, as he mingled with the crowd. At dark the excitement around stand No. 16 was intense. The ballots came in rapidly, every voter anxious to put his envelope in the box before the closing hour. At half-past seven, one of the gentlemen, watch in hand, announced the flying moments. The crowd visibly increased. Two lines of policemen kept an open passage-way to the ballot box. "Three minutes to eight," a lady votes, another follows, then a small boy. One more vote by a young lady who has rapidly written her ballot, and then the polls are declared closed. The pine box is lifted up by two stalwart policemen. The crowd cheer and surge around them. Other policemen open a passage-way for the gentlemen in charge of this precious receptacle of greenbacks, which is borne triumphantly through the main saloon to the Armory, where the Committee appointed to count the ballots are assembled to perform their duties. The box is deposited on the table, where it remains in full view of all present while the Committee organize. Those admitted into the room, besides the Committee, were a few members of the Executive Committee of the Fair, the reporters of the press, Mr. Tiffany and several of his clerks, a number of policemen, &c. —In all about thirty persons. The Exeamining Committee then proceeded to the business of electing Mr. Wilson G. Hunt as their Chairman. Mr. Joseph P. Howard, of Tiffany's, was selected as Secretary. Arrangements were then made for proceeding with the examination. Mr. J. B. Wright was to open the envelopes, Mr. Wm. Kemble would announce the votes, Judge Daly was to receive the money, and Mr. Wm. H. Webb would return the ballots to the empty envelopes, and endorse thereon the votes, and place them for future reference in another box provided for the purpose. By the time these arrangements had been made the Seventeenth street box arrived, in charge of some policemen. This box having been placed upon the table, the cover of the Fourteenth street box was unscrewed and taken off, and the first envelope taken out, opened by Mr. Wright, and passed to Mr. Kemble. This gentleman read "one vote for General McClellan," and passed one dollar over to Judge Daly. Mr. Webb having endorsed the envelope, another was taken from the box, and thus the work proceeded for two hours and a half. In the Fourteenth street box the eighty-two soldiers belonging to the 69th regiment deposited their votes for McClellan. Three large banking firms voted $500 each for Grant. Other votes ranged from $5 to $250 for Grant. McClellan's friends voted in sums of $1 up to $400—this latter amount coming from citizens of Detroit. The Union Square box was next opened. The first vote drawn was from the "Loyal men of New York," 2,097 for Grant. Next came $3,000 for Grant, from a "Loyal New Englander," followed by $200 for McClellan. Eleven hundred "loyal men of New York" were again registered for Grant. Then three hundred and twenty-five "loyal men" of Chicago voted for Ulysses S. Grant. After these, "sundry persons" in one package recorded one thousand votes for Grant. A ten dollar vote for McClellan came next. Then the sensation of the evening occurred. An envelope was opened containing a check for ten thousand dollars, and a note requesting ten thousand votes to be recorded for Lieutenant General Grant, from "ten loyal men of New York." Every one in the room were convinced that Grant could not be beaten, and although the proceedings were watched with interest, nothing else of a sensational character occurred. Fourteen more envelopes were opened, and some 300 more votes recorded, the majority being in favor of Grant. After the last ballot had been read, the money was counted, and the result figured up, as follows:

Lieutenant-General Grant	30,291
Major-General McClellan	14,509
Grant's majority	15,782

It was then arranged that the Chairman should announce this result from the Music Gallery to the crowd in the Main Saloon. Accordingly, the Committee, escorted by a large force of policemen, ascended to the balcony. As they appeared in front, deafening cheers arose from the people below, who crowded up until a dense throng of several thousand persons were gathered there. When silence had been restored, Mr. George Griswold Grey announced that Wilson G. Hunt, Esq., would proceed to announce the result of the vote for the army sword. Mr. Hunt then read the total number of votes cast, and then gave the number recorded in favor of Gen. Grant. The cheering that greeted the announcement was deafening. It seemed as if the roof of the building would be lifted up bodily, by the volume of sound that came from the crowd below. Cheer upon cheer rose upward, and resounded through the immense building, until the noise filled the uttermost parts and extended to the streets beyond, from whence came back the feeble echoes of the crowd outside, who enthusiastically cheered without knowing for whom. Several minutes was thus occupied. Then amid comparative silence the M'Clellan vote was announced. Another burst of cheering succeeded, interspersed with a few hisses, which were promptly drowned by repeated cheering. After this the Committee retired. Below the scene was an exciting one. The crowd did not disperse. Excited individuals denounced the secret balloting. The Grant men argued with them, until at one time it was thought that a breach of the peace would occur. Fortunately the Drum Corps now appeared, escorted by the police, who divided the crowd. The band master gave the word—the drums spoke in thunder tones, drowning the angry voices and warning those present that the hour for the final closing of the Metropolitan Fair had arrived. In a few moments the drums ceased—the gas was turned down, and although some of the noisy politicians still remained, the crowd was gone. In fifteen minutes more only the privileged few remained, rejoicing that the evening had passed without any untoward scene to mar the culmination of a contest unparalled in the annals of history.

The total amount received up to the closing of the Fair will not fall much short of one million one hundred thousand dollars. To this is to be added the value of the goods on hand, and the money that may be realized by the sale of the buildings and decorations. The Navy Sword vote, at the closing of the polls, stood as follows:

Commander Rowan	462
Admiral Farragut	332
Rowan's Majority	130

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NEW SPRING GOODS,
No. 10 St. Clair street.

JUST RECEIVED FROM THE EASTERN cities, a large and well selected stock of goods, designed for the Spring and Summer trade, consisting in part of the following goods: FRENCH CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, FANCY ENGLISH, GERMAN and AMERICAN COATINGS and CASSIMERES of almost every shade, style and color, all of which I will make up to order in the latest and most fashionable manner by experienced workmen at short notice and reasonable terms. Also, a large stock of Gents' Furnishing Goods, such as are usually kept in first-class furnishing stores. Orders solicited and promptly executed. W. H. McGEE.
ap18:6m No. 10 St. Clair street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

REMOVAL.
GRAY & LOGAN,
Having removed to 47 ST. CLAIR street, would specially invite the attention of all in want of
CLOTHING FOR BOYS,
YOUTHS or CHILDREN
To their now large and complete stock of
SPRING GOODS,
repleto with all the new styles of the season, and manufactured by the very best houses in New York.
GRAY & LOGAN,
ap19:2w No. 47 St. Clair street.

J. BOOBYER, Jr.,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
And Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
READY-MADE CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS,
no9-1y 225 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

JEWELRY.

FINE GOLD AND SILVER
AMERICAN, ENGLISH and GENEVA WATCHES.
JEWELRY, SILVER-PLATED WARE,
GOLD, SILVER AND STEEL SPECTACLES,
FANCY GOODS, &c.
J. M. ROBERTS desires to inform his friends and patrons that his present large stock of the above goods is being constantly replenished with all the new styles as fast as they appear in the eastern cities, and that they can depend on getting a good article at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICE.
☞ Fine Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired. Jewelry and Silverware made to order. Gilding and Engraving. J. M. ROBERTS,
se7 16 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

SOAP. SOAP. SOAP. SOAP.—It is an established fact that the
CHEMICAL OLIVE ERASIVE SOAP,
MANUFACTURED BY
B. C. & J. H. SAWYER,
is now preferred above all other Soaps in use. It has been tried with complete success and approbation by thousands of families throughout the United States and many in Europe, and it is entirely free from rosin, clay and other adulterations, and removes oil, grease, paint, tar, etc., from the hands and clothes. It is esteemed the purest, choicest and most economical Soap manufactured for laundry and family use.
IT CHALLENGES COMPETITION.
Among the many testimonials received respecting its excellence and its adaptation for use, in hard and soft waters, we can only now refer to the subjoined certificates, emanating from gentlemen well known, and who, whilst in the discharge of their respective duties in the tented field, as quartermasters and commissaries, had every opportunity of seeing it fully tried, and consequently soon became conscious of what contributed the most pleasure and comfort to our gallant soldiery.
Quartermasters' Department of the 12th, 13th and 14th Regiments Pennsylvania Volunteers:
SAWYER'S CHEMICAL OLIVE ERASIVE SOAP having been used very extensively in our regiments we have no hesitation in certifying that it was found admirably adapted to the use of the soldiers, and decidedly the most superior Soap which could be procured for the service.
JAMES A. EKIN, Quartermaster 12th Regiment.
ALEX. FORSYTH, Quartermaster 14th Regiment.
M. K. MOORHEAD, Quartermaster 13th Regiment.
Headquarters General McCook's Division, United States Army:
SAWYER'S CHEMICAL OLIVE ERASIVE SOAP has been used by this Division for the past sixty days, and I have no hesitation in saying that it gives general satisfaction, and is regarded the best Soap that could be procured for the service.
Captain SAMUEL GAMAGE, Depot Commissary, Mumfordsville, Kentucky.
The undersigned cheerfully bear testimony to the excellent qualities of SAWYER'S CHEMICAL OLIVE ERASIVE SOAP, which has been used extensively in our regiments for the past two months, and which has been found so well suited for the service. The soldiers of our regiments have never been furnished with any Soap they liked as much as this.
Captain W. H. SICKELS, Commissary Lochiel Cavalry, Jeffersonville, Indiana.
H. BINGHAM, Quartermaster 1st Wisconsin Regiment, Elizabethtown, Kentucky. de29

NEW
Cloaks,
Sacques,
Circulars,
Silks and Shawls,
Organdies,
Granadines and Foulards,
Dress Goods of every kind,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
at
ALEXANDER BATES,
21 Fifth street.
ap20

BELLWOOD COAL FARM FOR SALE.—The BELLWOOD FARM is situate on the south side of the Monongahela river, nine miles above Pittsburgh. It contains about 440 Acres Surface Land, about 100 Acres of which is good timbered, principally of oak.
There are about 160 ACRES OF COAL upon the premises, with the advantage of much Coal in the rear.
There is upon it ONE ELEGANT MANSION, with fine Fruit, Greenhouse, &c., the former residence of Isaac Jones, Esq. There are SIX DWELLING HOUSES and THREE GOOD BARNS on the premises. It has a frontage on the river of 2,800 feet with a good landing, and sufficient depth of water at all seasons for loading coal.
These, with the right of way to the coal fields, comprises the property now offered for sale. A map of the entire premises can be seen at the office of J. S. COSGRAVE, 163 Second street, and price and terms can be learned from
J. S. COSGRAVE, 163 Second street.
ap19:1w Or JOHN McCLOSKEY, Port Perry.

FOR THE FALL OF 1863.—
200,000 APPLE TREES.
Extra fine, two, three, four and five years old, including all the old leading varieties, and many new ones.
Also, a very large stock of Pear, (standard and Dwarf,) Cherry, Peach, Plum, Evergreen, Shade and Ornamental Trees, Roses, Grape Vines, Shrubs, Greenhouse Plants, &c., &c., wholesale and retail, at very reasonable prices. JOHN MURDOCH, Jr.,
se22:tf Pittsburgh and Oakland Nurseries.

H. D. BRECHT & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Looking Glasses, Gilt and Rosewood Mouldings, Portrait, Photograph and Picture Frames,
No. 128 Smithfield street, between Fifth and Sixth, Pittsburgh.
VOCAL MUSIC.—H. D. BRECHT, Teacher of Singing and Cultivation of the Voice, 126 Smithfield street. de2-tf

DENTISTRY, DENTISTRY.—
In days of old, before our skill
Was to mankind imparted.
The Teeth once lost 'twas such an ill
They died quite broken-hearted.
Our prices now are moderate
Compared with other places,
Besides we have REDUCED of late
On jobs in certain cases.
Four shillings only is our charge
For common teeth extracting;
For filling, if not over large,
Eight shillings we're exacting.
We do our work for ready pay,
And if the job don't answer,
Refund the money any day
With interest and thanks, sir.
For patronage thus heretofore
So liberally extended,
We thank you all and evermore
Who have our cause befriended.
Our efforts we shall now renew,
To meet your approbation,
By doing work the best we know,
'Tis our determination
At the Steam Dental Establishment of Dr. G. W. SPENCER, No. 254 Penn street, the largest and most complete establishment in the world. Branch Office, No. 47½ Diamond, Allegheny city, near the new Market House. fe22

HOMESTEAD GAS LIGHT.—THE GRIFFIN HOMESTEAD GAS APPARATUS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, organized under the act of July, 1863, is now prepared to receive orders for Machines for use in business houses, private dwellings, hotels and public buildings.
The apparatus is simple in its construction, easily managed, and not liable to be put out of order without gross carelessness. The Gas is in brilliancy entirely equal to coal gas; and as the machine is so constructed as to manufacture it only as fast as it is used, there is no accumulation, and consequently no danger of those terrible explosions to which coal gas is so liable, and in point of expense its cost is, compared with coal gas, a mere fraction.
Our terms are cash, on delivery at the Factory in this city. Machines calculated to run twenty-five burners, $200; for large ones, special contracts will be made.
Orders may be addressed to FOSTER & CO., Machinists and Engine Builders, corner of Penn and Stanwix streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.
fe2:1awd3m CHAS. G. FOSTER, Clerk.

COOPERAGE.—
CHARLES SCHOEPFLIN,
Corner of East Lane and Third street, Allegheny,
is prepared to manufacture to order Ale, Oil, Whisky and all other kinds of Barrels, at reasonable rates
oct6:6m

LAW OFFICE AND CLAIM AGENCY.—
W. J. & HALL PATTERSON,
No. 144 Fourth street, second floor, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Pensions, Bounties, Back Pay, and all Military Claims collected promptly. ap1

WM. G. PRICE, BERLIN FOUNDRY, Corner Pennsylvania avenue and Price street, manufacturer of all sizes and descriptions of Castings for Oil Refineries, Glass and Gas Works, Wagon Boxes, Dog Irons, Grate Bars, Fire Fronts, Sash and Clock Weights, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings. All kinds of Castings for Agricultural Implements. Also Castings of all kinds for Plumbers and Gas Fitters. Also, Jobbing and Machine Castings, light or heavy made to order. se7-1

OILS.

JOHN W. WISE.....HENRY W. CHILDS.
WISE & CHILDS,
STRICTLY COMMISSION MERCHANTS
FOR THE SALE OF
CRUDE AND REFINED PETROLEUM
No. 429 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
The attention of Dealers and Oil Producers generally is directed to our extensive facilities for the safe storage, sale and shipment of Crude and Refined Oils.
REFERENCES:
Philadelphia—J. C. Howe & Co.; Farnham, Kirham & Co.; Wise, Pusey & Co.
New York—J. C. Howe & Co.; Carpenter, Vail & Fuller; Brewer, Watson & Co.
Boston—J. C. Howe & Co.
Pittsburgh—S. M. Kier & Co.; Hill & Beals.
Rouseville—Mitchell & Brown.
Titusville—Brewer, Watson & Co.; William H. Abbott. mh9:6m

NORTH AMERICAN OIL COMPANY,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Refined Burning Coal and Carbon Oil,
KISKIMINITIS ARMSTRONG COUNTY.
Warehouse, No. 80 Third street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
WM. F. JOHNSTON, President.
se7 GEORGE OGDEN, Secretary.

RICHARDSON, HARLEY & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND
Wholesale Dealers in Petroleum and its Products,
No. 19 IRWIN STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.
Liberal cash advance on consignments for Pittsburgh and Eastern markets. sel1:1y

THE ARDESCO OIL COMPANY
manufacture and have for sale a
Superior Quality of Refined Ardesco Oil (Non-explosive).
Also, PURE BENZOLE.
Warehouse, 27 Irwin street, Pittsburgh, Pa. [se7:1y

BREWER, BURKE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AGENTS FOR THE
Pacific, Globe and Liberty Oil Works.
Ample Storage for Crude and Refined Oil.
Liberal cash advance made on consignments of Crude or Refined Petroleum.
Yard for storage and shipment of Crude at Lawrenceville.
Office and Warehouse, Corner Duquesne Way and Hancock street, Pittsburgh. sell

PENNOCK, BALL & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Eureka Carbon Oil, Eureka Lubric Oil,
AND
Wholesale Dealers in Crude, Refined and Lubricating Oils,
se7 No. 31 Market street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WM. WIGHTMAN.....A. D. ANDERSON.
EAGLE OIL WORKS,
LAWRENCEVILLE.
WIGHTMAN & ANDERSON,
Refiners of Fine Carbon Oil, and Wholesale Dealers in Crude, Refined and Lubricating Oils, Benzole and Car Grease.
Warehouse, No. 92 Third street, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh. ja4

COTTON FACTORIES.

KING & PENNOCK,
Manufacturers of EAGLE and NIAGARA
Sheetings, Cotton Yarn, Twine, Wick, Batting, etc., etc.
Warehouse, No. 29 WOOD STREET,
se16 PITTSBURGH, PA.

BANNER COTTON MILLS.—
PARK, PAINTER & CO.
Warehouse, Nos. 149 FIRST and 120 SECOND STREETS, PITTSBURGH, PA.
4-4 Brown Sheeting, Carpet Chain of all colors, Candlewick, Batting and Twine.
se9

SAW MILLS.

M'CLOY & BRO.,
MANCHESTER SAW MILL,
Dealers in all kinds of Sawed Lumber, Palings, Decking, Lath, &c. Also, Manufacturers of Nail Kegs,
BEAVER STREET, near Sheffield.
no19:1y MANCHESTER, PA.

A. & D. L. PATTERSON,
MANCHESTER SAW MILLS,
BETWEEN BEAVER STREET AND OHIO RIVER,
MANCHESTER, PA.
Orders for all kinds of Lumber for Building, Boat Siding, Deck Plank, Lath, Palings, &c. se7

SCHAUB & McDONALD'S
SASH AND DOOR FACTORY,
Anderson street, near Hand Street Bridge, Allegheny city, Pa.
Flooring Boards, Sash, Doors, Frames, Venetian Blinds, Mouldings and Panel Shutters made to order and constantly on hand. se30:1y

RESTAURANTS.

PETER WILBERT'S
RESTAURANT AND EATING SALOON,
No. 32 Diamond, Pittsburgh, Pa.
The best of Liquors, Ales and Wines kept constantly on hand, together with all the delicacies of the season. Meals served up at all hours. fe1:1y

OPEN AGAIN.—
E. REINEMAN'S
DUQUESNE EATING HOUSE,
No. 67 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Enlarged and fitted up in elegant style. All delicacies of the season always on hand. Delicious Oysters, first of the season. oc17:1y

VIERHELLER & ROESSING'S
BROADWAY SALOON RESTAURANT,
No. 64 Fifth street, (Odd Fellows' Building,)
se7:1y Pittsburgh, Pa.

JOHN MEYER'S
Restaurant and Eating Saloon,
No. 46 Smithfield street,
oc28:1y PITTSBURGH.

HENRY BENDER'S
Exchange Restaurant and Oyster Saloon,
No. 241 Liberty street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
The choicest products of the market served up. OYSTERS in every style. no24:6m

PIANOS.

BRADBURY'S CELEBRATED PIANOS, the most powerful and elegant toned instrument manufactured in the country. Also, Schomacker & Co.'s and Boardman & Gray's superior Pianos, and S. D. & W. H. Smith's Melodeons and Harmoniums. Warranted for five years. WAMELINK & BARR,
12 Bissell's Block, St. Clair street.
A general assortment of Musical Goods constantly on hand. mh1

PIANOS.
PIANOS.
PIANOS.
And And And
CABINET ORGANS.
CABINET ORGANS.
CABINET ORGANS
NEW LOT.
AT OLD PRICES.
CHAS. C. MELLOR,
ap23 81 Wood street.

COCHRAN & RUSSELL,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
and Dealers in
Crude and Petroleum Oils and Naval Stores.
Liberal advances made on consignments.
se28 22 North Front street, Philadelphia.

WALL PAPER.—
WALL PAPER,
WINDOW SHADES and
OIL CLOTHS.
Latest styles direct from the manufacturers for sale at the lowest prices at
FOERSTER & SCHWARZ'S,
mh17 No. 166 Smithfield street.

E. S. MORROW,
ALDERMAN AND CONVEYANCER,
se9 No. 114 Fifth street.

PROPOSALS.

ORDNANCE OFFICE,
WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, April 6, 1864.
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this Department until four o'clock, p. m., on WEDNESDAY the 4th day of May, 1864, for the delivery of all the Wrought Iron Plates and Bars as hereinafter specified, necessary to build the following Carriages:
For 15-inch Guns.
70 Barbette Front Pintle.
30 Barbette Centre Pintle.
For 10-inch Guns.
160 Casemate Carriages.
240 Front Pintle Barbette.
For 8-inch Guns.
60 Front Pintle Barbette.
The parts required for wrought Iron Barbette and Casemate Carriages are as follows:
FOR TOP CARRIAGE.
Check-Plates, Braces, Caps, Shoes, Transoms, Guide Hooks, Guide Hook Bar, Trunnion Beds, Axle Shapes, Bolts.
CHASSIS, FRONT AND CENTRE PINTLE.
Rails, Rail Plates, Rail Chords, Rail Braces, Transoms, Angle Iron Floor Cleats, Pintle Transoms, Transom Washers, Axle Shapes, Fork Shapes, Hurters, Chassis, Step, Assembling Bolts.
CASEMATE CARRIAGE CHASSIS.
Parts named before and rail top bars.
The number and dimensions of the Iron plates and bars for each carriage to be as specified in the bills of iron in ORDNANCE MEMORANDA No 6, copies of which can be obtained upon application at Watertown, Frankford or Allegheny Arsenals, the New York agency, or at this office. Printed Schedules, containing the number of plates and bars required, can be obtained at the above named places. On these bidders will state the price at which they propose to manufacture each part, in the manner therein prescribed.
The iron to be used in the manufacture of the plates and bars to be as follows:
ROLLED IRON
Check Plates and Rail Plates of medium quality of iron, fibre in direction of length; tenacity not less than 46,000 lbs. per square inch.
Transoms all to be of best quality charcoal flange iron, fibre in direction of length; tenacity not less than 48,000 lbs per square inch.
Trunnion Beds to be of best quality of charcoal iron; tenacity not less than 54,000 lbs. per square inch.
Checks, Braces, Hurters and Counter-hurters, all to be of good medium iron; tenacity not less than 46,000 lbs. per square inch.
Rails, Rail Chords, Chassis Braces, Caps and Shoes, and Angle Iron, to be of good quality, or well-refined fibrous iron; tenacity not less than 50,000 lbs. per square inch.
Axles for 8-inch and 10-inch Carriages, and all Traverse Wheel Journals, to be of the best charcoal fibrous iron; tenacity not less than 55,000 lbs. per square inch.
All Bolts and Rivets to be of the best charcoal fibrous iron; tenacity not less than 58,000 lbs. per square inch.
HAMMERED IRON.
Axles for 15-inch Carriages, and all Fork Shapes and Tongues for Casemate Carriages, to be of the best charcoal iron; tenacity not less than 55,000 lbs. per square inch.
Bidders will make separate schedules for delivering one-half the amount required at the Watertown Arsenal, Watertown, Mass., and the other half at the New York Arsenal, New York harbor.
Bidders will specify the date at which they can commence deliveries, and the rate at which they can deliver each part thereafter.
No bids will be received except from parties actually engaged in the manufacture of this or similar kinds of work, and who can bring ample evidence that they have in their own shops all the machinery and appliances for turning out the full amount of work as specified by them.
Bidders will be required to furnish proper sureties for the proper performance of the work, and will enclose with their bids, the written acknowledgments of their sureties over their own signatures.
Each party obtaining a contract will be required to enter into bonds with approved sureties for its faithful execution.
Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified, and furnished with forms of contract and bond.
The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if not deemed satisfactory.
Proposals will be submitted in "Brigadier General George D. Ramsay, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be endorsed "Proposals for Wrought Iron Plates and Bars for Iron Gun Carriages."
GEORGE D. RAMSEY,
ap11:eodtd Brigadier General, Chief of Ordnance.

Notice for Proposals for Supply of Marine Hospital.
DISTRICT OF THE PORT OF PITTSBURGH,
CUSTOM HOUSE, April 20th, 1864.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that "SEALED PROPOSALS," accompanied by proper guarantees, according to forms to be furnished on application at this office, will be received thereat, until 12 o'clock, meridian, on the FIRST TUESDAY IN SUNE NEXT, for the supply of the Marine Hospital near this city, with the articles of provision, mentioned, enumerated in said forms, for one year, commencing on the first day of July next, and ending on the thirtieth day of June following.
The quantities stated are estimated with reference to the usual number of patients in the hospital; but the Surgeon in charge will have the right to order more or less of said articles accordingly as they may be actually required. If the articles delivered at the Hospital are not, in the judgment of the Physician, of the best quality, and adapted to the Hospital, he will be at liberty to reject the same, to purchase other articles in their stead, and to charge the Contractor with any excess in cost over the contract prices.
The United States reserves the right to accept the proposals for the whole or any portion of the articles specified.
C. W. BATCHELOR,
Surveyor and Agent of Marine Hospital.
ap21:7w-1t-a-w

CATTLE, CATTLE, CATTLE.—Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be opened daily at the office of the Commissary of Subsistence, 291 PENN STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa., at 12 m., for Beef Cattle, to be delivered in that city.
Bidders will state the quantity they wish to supply, and the weight and character of the cattle; also the shortest time in which they can be delivered.
Proposals must be accompanied by a proper guarantee for the faithful performance of the contract.
The Government reserves the right to reject all bids deemed objectionable.
The cattle will be subject to a rigid inspection before being received.
Payment to be made in such funds as are on hand at the time; one fourth of the amount due on the delivery to be retained until the final completion of the contract. A. L. CARLTON,
ap25:10t Captain and C. S. U. S.

Proposal for White Pine Shingles.
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
Washington, D. C., April 22, 1864.
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until TUESDAY, May 10, 1864, at 12 o'clock, m., for the delivery at this depot of the following amounts of shingles:
One million (1,000,000) No. 1, 18-inch white pine shingles, (sawed clear.)
The shingles to be made from good material, to be subjected to a rigid inspection before being received, and the whole amount contracted for to be delivered within thirty (30) days from signing of contract.
Bonds in a sum equal to half of the amount of the contracts will be required of the successful bidder or bidders.
Bids received for two hundred and fifty thousand (250,000) shingles, or more.
Samples of the shingles proposed for will be required of each bidder.
Proposals must be plainly endorsed, "PROPOSALS FOR WHITE PINE SHINGLES," and addressed to the undersigned. D. H. RUCKER,
Brigadier General and Chief Quartermaster,
ap26:11t Depot of Washington, D. C.

OPTICIANS.

TEMPORARY REMOVAL.
DURING ALTERATIONS.
of
GEORGE E. SHAW,
PRACTICAL OPTICIAN,
To Davis' Auction Room,
Two Doors Below Old Stand,
54 FIFTH STREET.
ap26

SPECTACLES! SPECTACLES!—Let those SEE which cannot SEE. The greatest relief and improvement on the SIGHT can be secured by using the celebrated DIAMOND RUSSIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES, which have proved so beneficial to thousands of people since first introduced. The genuine Pebble can be got only at my place, No. 51 Fifth street. J. DIAMOND, Practical Optician.
☞ The largest assortment in this city of Thermometers, Hidrometers, Barometers, Opera Glasses, Field Glasses, Telescopes, Stereoscopes, Magic Lanterns, &c., &c., can be seen at my place.
Remember, No. 51, 51, 51 FIFTH street. ap26

TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

E. PICHL,
DEALER IN
CIGARS, TOBACCO, etc.,
ja29:1y] No. 73 Third street, two doors below Market.

THE BANNER AND UNION
TOBACCO MANUFACTORIES,
Nos. 31 St. Clair street and 53 and 55 Hand street, PITTSBURGH.
The choicest and most elegant brands of Cigars and Tobacco manufactured and for sale by E. MEGRAW. oc21-1y

E. GLEASON & CO.,
Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of
TOBACCO, SNUFF AND CIGARS,
Ohio street, between Chestnut and East lane,
de21:1y Allegheny, Pa.

LINNEOUS RHUBARB
Is the best variety grown. It is crisp, of delicate flavor, and requires less sugar than any other variety. Plants for sale at
J. KNOX'S,
ap21:tf No. 29 Fifth street.

H. C. MACKRELL.....S. A. JOHNSON.
MACKRELL & JOHNSON,
Attorneys at Law and Soldiers' Claim Agency,
No. 89 Grant street, three doors from corner of Fifth street. de10

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, at
PITTOCK'S,
mh25 opposite Postoffice.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

LIBERTY STREET
HOUSE AND LOT
FOR SALE.
A neat and commodious
DWELLING HOUSE, No. 95 LIBERTY street.
Lot 20x112 extending to a 16 feet wide alley. The house is neat and well finished—contains ten rooms—Gas and Water through the house—Bath room—Wash house and other conveniences. Apply to
S. S. BRYAN,
ap22] Broker and Insurance Agent, 59 Fourth st.

FOR SALE.—THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE been appointed a committee by the stockholders to make sale of the Oakland and Pittsburgh and Monongahela Railways, or either of them, with equipments, stock, &c., and will receive bids therefor until May 1, proximo. If not sold by that time, proposals will be received for the iron and wood of the respective railways.
Notice of the disposal of the equipments, &c., will be given after May 1, aforesaid.
For particulars, refer to either of the undersigned:
WM. A. HERRON,
JOSHUA RHODES,
SAMUEL MORROW,
CHARLES MEYRAN,
A. S. BELL, Committee.
ap8-1d

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE OF TWO HUNDRED ACRES: one hundred and fifty cleared; fine river bottom land, situate on the Ohio river, five miles below Wellsville, Ohio, in Hancock county, West Virginia. Abundance of water and fruit; improvements of the very best order. For terms apply to G. W. CHAPMAN, on the premises, or to J. F. STOCKDALE, Pittsburgh. ap13-tf

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE, SITUATE in Venango county, Pa., on the State road leading from Franklin to Oil City, one mile from the former and four miles from the latter place, containing 86 acres, 60 acres cleared, a large frame barn, frame house, and an orchard thereon; School House adjoining property. Terms easy. For further particulars inquire of JACOB EISENBEIS, No. 87 Ohio street, Allegheny, or E. ABEL, Commercial office. mh31:1m

FOR SALE.—A NEW AND ELEGANTLY finished
TWO-STORIED BRICK DWELLING,
with all the modern improvements, situated on Locust street, in the borough of Manchester. For terms, &c., inquire of JAMES MILLER, Manchester. ja29

FOR RENT.—A NICE OFFICE, WITH front entrance on the second floor of 211 Liberty street. Storage can also be had if desired. Inquire of R. H. KING. mh31

HOUSE WANTED, WITH NOT LESS than TWELVE ROOMS, and well located. Inquire in the Commercial counting room. mh26

DRY GOODS.

MONDAY, APRIL 25th.
GRAND EXHIBITION
OF
Sacques, Circulars, Basquins Jackets, &c
ALSO,
NEW SILKS
and
DRESS GOODS.
THE RICHEST EVER OFFERED HERE, AT
J. W. BARKER & CO.'S,
ap23 59 Market street,

J. A. WILSON.....J. W. CARR.....D. M'CANDLESS.
WILSON, CARR & CO.,
(Late Wilson, Payne & Co.,)
Wholesale Dealers in Dry Goods,
No. 94 WOOD STREET,
Third house above Diamond alley,
se25 PITTSBURGH.

OUR CUSTOM
TAILORING DEPARTMENT
is stocked with a complete assortment of desirable COATINGS,
CASSIMERES and
VESTINGS,
among which will be found a FEW NOVELTIES, which we
Make to Order in a Superior Manner
AT POPULAR PRICES.
H. OPPENHEIMER & CO.,
(Successors to L. Hirshfield,)
mh29:6m No. 83 WOOD STREET.

BOYS' CASSIMERES
AT
J. M. BURCHFIELD'S,
PLAIN AND PLAID CASSIMERES;
CASHMERETTS;
KENTUCKY JEANS;
MERINO CASSIMERES;
SATTINETTS, TWEEDS, and
SUMMER PANT STUFFS;
GENTS' FANCY CASSIMERES;
CLOTHS, and a full assortment of
DRESS GOODS,
AT
N. E. corner Fourth and Market streets.
apr12

SPRING BALMORL SKIRTS
At $2.75, $3.00 and $3.50.
QUAKER HOOP SKIRTS
from 75c. to $1.50.
GOOD SHIRTING MUSLINS,
18¾ and 25 cents.
MARSEILLES AND TOILET QUILTS;
LINEN TABLE COVERS;
TOWELS AND NAPKINS.
FRUIT NAPKINS, $1.50 cts. per dozen.
MARSEILLES TABLE COVERS,
in Pink, Blue and White,
AT
GARDNER & SCHLEITER'S,
92
MARKET STREET.
mh31

SECOND ARRIVAL
OF
NEW SPRING
AND
SUMMER GOODS,
Embracing the most desirable
STRAW AND MILLINERY GOODS;
EMBROIDERIES;
HOSIERY AND GLOVES;
GUIPURE LACES AND EDGINGS;
DRESS TRIMMINGS;
BUT

The Daily Commercial.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY, April 26.

Money is very abundant with our banks and brokers, and there is very little demand for loans. At no time within the history of the banks of this city was there a greater plethora of capital with comparatively no use for it, than the present. It is like a perfect calm at sea—no breeze to stretch the sails. Now is the favorite moment to subscribe to the new loan. The First National Bank of this city is prepared to receive subscriptions. This 10-40 loan is daily gaining ground. It is regarded cheaper at par than the 5-20 loan at the present market value, and considering the latter is payable in three years from the first of next month, at the option of the Government, as a permanent investment it is the most popular of any now offered.

—The New York *Post*, of Monday evening, says: The loan market is more easy, at 7 per cent, and the capital seeking temporary employment continues to accumulate in the chief lending institutions. The bank statement shows a decrease of nearly six and a half millions in deposits and of nearly two and a half millions in loans. To the specie reserve have been added three millions dollars. The stock market opened with considerable animation, which was well sustained to the close. Governments are steady, state stocks firm, bank shares quiet and railroad bonds strong.

The New York *World* says: The stock market has continued to advance ever since Tuesday. To-day the market was active and buoyant, and a large advance took place at both boards. Stocks are now in strong hands, and the tendency of the market is toward higher prices. The strongest stocks on the list are Michigan Southern old, Cleveland and Pittsburgh, Galena, Rock Island, and Fort Wayne. Michigan Southern is expected to take a large jump next week. In Fort Wayne there is a movement which is likely to put up the price of that stock higher than ever, and the short interest may have to suffer as much as they have done in Harlem, and for a similar cause.

—The Boston *Traveller* of Saturday says:—"Money is rather easier, but borrowers cannot get it on call below six per cent; and that rate is paid on the best paper. Dividend-paying securities are in request for investment, and other kinds of speculation. There was a good street demand this forenoon for Phœnix, Copper Falls, Isle Royale, Huron, Pewabic, Franklin, Cornwall, Logan, French, Creek, Albion, and Stewart Gold Mining stocks; also for Western, Worcester, Providence, Maine, and Old Colony Railroad shares. United States securities were wanted for permanent holding in large and small amounts."

—The statement that the United States Treasury is largely in arrears is without foundation. We learn that there is not a single requisition for a dollar due from the Government now unpaid at the Department, nor has there been for several days. The balance at the disposal of the Treasury is not less than $23,000,000.

—Copper Shares yesterday in New York were very active. The closing quotations were as follows:

	Offered.	Ask'd.		Offered.	Ask'd.
Aztec	7	9	Rockland	—	—
Caledonia	11¾	—	Superior	10	—
Carp Lake	—	6	Sharon Consol.	1¾	3
Central	68	—	Vermont	1¾	2½
Columbian	—	13	Knowlton	—	12½
Clifton	—	2½	Lafayette	—	2
Derby	—	2	Mendota	—	8
Douglas	9	—	Minnesota	—	75
Evergreen B'd'l'g	20	—	Norwich	7	8
Flint Steel Riv.	—	—	N. J. Consol	4¾	6½
Hilton	5¾	6½	New York	3¾	1¼
Hamilton	—	8½	Ontonagon	5	6
Hudson	—	2¾	Passaic	—	4
Indiana	8	10	Providence	1¾	1¾
Isle Royale	23	30	Quincy	90	95
Merrimac	2¾	3¾	Ottawa	1	1½
Mineral Hill	4	5	Sheldon	—	—
Ogima	8	9½			

—At Boston, in the morning, the prices were:

Central	69	Pewabic	60½
Copper Falls	46	Franklin	59½
Huron	47	Bay State	21
Isle Royal	27	Northwestern	14½
Rockland	15	Minnesota	69

SECOND BOARD.

Central	no bid	Minnesota	70
Franklin	57	Rockland	15
Hancock	11¾	Aztec	8
Huron	46½	French Creek	13¾
Isle Royale	27		

—A glance at the last quarterly statement of the banks of Illinois will show their unsound condition, and it behooves our Chicago friends to clean them out. Illinois bank issues have not been regarded here with any favor ever since the general crash among them, and there is but a small amount of it in circulation in this city. There are twenty-five corporations which issue bills in Illinois under the laws of the State, and conjointly they hold as securities the following amount of stocks:

Illinois sixes	$1,288,518
United States fives	8,400
North Carolina sixes	2,000
Total	$1,298,549

—Upon this amount they have issued bills to the extent of $1,136,628, or within $162,000 of the whole amount of securities, supposing them to be worth par. The banks of Wisconsin are in a still worse condition, they having a total outstanding circulation of $2,451,292. During the last quarter their securities were reduced $111,500, while their circulation decreased only $6,063.

—The following sales of stocks were made ast evening by Davis & McIlwaine, auctioners, at the Commercial Sales Rooms, No. 51 fifth street:

Citizens Insurance Company	$61 00
Pittsburgh, Ft. W. & Chicago R. R.	124 00
Allegheny Valley R. R.	16 75

Pittsburgh Lumber and Board Market.

APRIL 27, 1864.

The large amount of Timber and Boards that came to this market, on the late rise of water, has nearly all been sold, and the market is firm at the following quotations:

Barge Timber, 25 to 27c. ₱ cubic foot, with sales of.....700,000 cubic feet

Building and Bridge do, 22 to 24c. ₱ cubic foot, with sales of.500,000 do do

Box Board do, 16 to 20c. ₱ cubic foot, with sales of.....300,000 do do

Buyers are very busy laying in their stocks for the coming summer, knowing that there is but little timber left to come forward on the next rise of water.

The Board Market is very firm; the greater portion of the boards has been sold to parties from Cincinnati and Louisville.

The lumber men here have been holding off expecting to buy at lower figures than sellers were willing to accept. The sales that have been made range from $28 to $30 ₱ M.

Shingles—Sales of 500,000 ft. on raft at $5,50@6,00 ₱ M

Lath scarce, there being no receipts or sales since our last.

PITTSBURGH PIG IRON MARKET.

PITTSBURGH, April 27, 1864.

The demand since our last was fair; a number of lots have changed hands. The steamers Empire City, Diamond and Alpha have arrived, loaded principally with Ohio iron. In answer to correspondents who have made the inquiry we give the following for their information, viz.:

All pig iron reports are based thus—

Sand pig iron—2,268 lbs to the ton.
Chill pig iron—2,240 lbs " "
Blooms—2,461 lbs the bloom ton.

SALES OF PIG IRON.

240 tons L. S., stone coal smelted.....$60 00—cash.
50 " Anth'e mottled and white.. 57 50—cash.
50 " Anth'e gray and mottled..... 60 00—cash.
250 " Mahoning Valley Mill Iron 60 00—cash.

BLOOMS—Market steady, but unchanged. Juniata No. 1, $140 ₱ ton; No. 2 do, $130—cash.

HANING ROCK PIG IRON.

H Rock Charcoal Foundry, No. 1, Hot Blast..$76.
Haning Rock Cold Blast ..... 70.

Protest of Tobacco Manufacturers at St. Louis.

The Tobacco Manufacturers of this city had a special meeting yesterday, at the State Warehouse, at which George Rucker was appointed Chairman, and William H. Johnson, Secretary. The subject of the additional tax upon the manufactured article was briefly but thoroughly considered, and a protest resolved upon against the reported intention of Congress to fix an enormous tax, without allowing a drawback upon exports. It was shown that such legislation would be utterly ruinous to the interests of manufacturers, and force them to close their establishments. The officers of the meeting were directed to telegraph to Senators Brown and Henderson, and to the Missouri members in the United States House of Representatives, to urge at once the policy and justice of introducing a drawback clause into the tobacco bill. —*Republican.*

St. Louis Hemp Market.

HEMP—The market has been very quiet the past week, and little was done. Large receipts are expected in a few days from the Missouri river, which may stimulate trade. The principal sales were made to hacklers, of undressed, and one or two choice lots to the twine spinners. The sales of Tuesday will fairly indicate the range of prices: 12 bales cured tow at $2; 65 bales good old, understood at $75; a prime new undressed at $120, and 38 do at $122,50; 32 prime dressed at $220, and 107 choice do at $235 ₱ ton.

Cincinnati Leaf Tobacco Market.

SALES AT MORRIS & CHALFANT'S WAREHOUSE

Thirty-five hhds and 21 boxes, viz:
2 at $4 10@4 90; 3 at $5@5 50; 4 at $6@6 75; 3 at $7@7 80; 2 at $8@8 55; 3 at $9@9 85; 2 at $10@10 50; 1 at $12; 1 at $14; 1 at $15@15 75; 1 at $16.

7 hhds new Southern Kentucky, viz:
1 at $9; 1 at $13 75; 1 at $11 50; 1 at $15 90; 1 at $16; 1 at $17 25; 1 at $18 25.

5 hhds new Northern Ohio, viz:
1 at $5 75; 1 at $8 75; 1 at $9 50; 1 at $16 25; 1 at $12 25.

8 boxes of new Indiana, ranging from $4 50 to $12 50.

12 boxes of old Ohio Seed Leaf, ranging from $1 25 to $20.

1 box of new Southern Kentucky at 82c.

Wheat in Milwaukee.

April 23—Wheat was tolerably active yesterday, but less firm during the afternoon, and prices ruled from ½@1c lower than yesterday. The market opened at $1 23 for No. 1 spring (winter receipts), declined to $1 21, but subsequently recovered, closing on 'Change at $1 22¾@1 22½. Summer receipts of the same quality sold at $1 21½@1 25. Up to 1 p. m. sales amounted to about 3,000 bush, including 85,000 bush No. 1, buyers option, till June 1, subject to 2c for storage.

The advance in gold gave a fresh impetus to the speculative demand after 'Change, and prices rose 2@2½c, with sales of 165,000 bush No. 1 spring at $1 24@1 25½. In the evening there was a slight reaction, but the market closed very firm at $1 24¼.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, Tuesday, April 27, 1864.

BUSINESS—We have nothing particular to notice in the way of trade. The demand for the leading articles was moderate, and sales regular. Both rivers are again rising, with a medium coal boat stage. Several of our tow boats are getting ready. Some of them will get off to-day, and others will follow as soon as they can make the necessary arrangements. On the landing, business was very active. The amount of Pittsburg manufactures shipped was large. The steamer Jewess left for Cincinnati and St. Louis with a fine trip. The Golden Era was making ready to leave last evening. The Reserve has all her engagements completed. She will depart as soon as she can be got ready. The Mariner and Marmora are filling up for Cincinnati. The Empire City is announced for St. Louis. The New York will load for the same port. The steamer Alpha has arrived from Cincinnati. She had a cargo of pig iron. The Kate Robinson, from Louisville, had a large quantity of tobacco. A number of boats are due and may be found at the landing this morning. The Silver Spray was sold yesterday to Capt. Fenton, of Cincinnati, for forty-five thousand dollars, cash, deliverable in Cincinnati. The Allegheny boats are doing a large business, all in oil. The receipts will average about five thousand barrels per day. Among the sales made we note the following:

ASHES—The market was very firm at the last advance. The stock in this market is not large, especially of imported. Prices rule high.

APPLES—The supply in first hands is not large. All parcels that arrive find ready purchasers at $2 50@4, as per quality.

POTATOES—The market was firm; with a good demand, especially for the better descriptions. The supply in hands is not large. Sales 70 bbls Mercers at $4 per bbl. Sales 350 bush do at $1 20@1 25 ₱ bushel.

CHEESE—The receipts of new Western Reserve are coming for ward slowly. The stock of old is about exhausted. Sales 50 boxes new at 13½@14c.

WHISKY.—The market remains unsettled, holders being in a quandary as to what figures to demand. The supply on hand is not large; prices nominal.

SEEDS—The market, yesterday, presented no new features, or anything of special notice; dealers took hold sparingly merely to supply the wants of the home market. Flaxseed—We note a sale of 76 bushels at $2 75. Timothy was held at $3 12@3 25 ₱ bush. Clover at $8 50@8 75, as per quality.

FLOUR—The market yesterday exhibited more firmness, with only a moderate amount of transactions, and dealers, that is, purchasers, took hold sparingly. The receipts were small, which tended to stiffen the market. The only sales made were from store, at the following prices: 90 bbls Extra Family, $8 25; 120 do do, $8; sales 200 bbls of a fancy brand, $8 50; sales 130 bbls at $7 90@8. Extra Flour was sold in a small way at $7 ₱ barrel.

RAGS—Were in good request. Sales 4,000 lbs at 7c.

BACON—We continue to notice a firm market with good local demand at the last advance. The stock in first hands is steadily disappearing. Sales of 8,500 lbs at 12½@12¾c; sides sales of 1,000 lbs at 13½@13¾c for ribbed; plain ham sales of 5,000 lbs at 16c; sale of 7,000 lbs sugar cured hams at 18@19c; 1,000 lbs shoulders at 12½c, Sales of 20 tierces of sugar cured hams, canvassed, at 20c. Mess pork was in moderate demand at $25@26 50 per bbl.

LARD OIL—The market was steady. Sales of 20 bbls at $1 10.

BUTTER—The receipts are steadily increasing and prices have a downward tendency. The sales were 6 bbls at 30c; 12 packages 32@33c. 2 do 35c, and 4 do at same figures.

EGGS—Were not so active. Sales 17 bbls at 18c ₱ doz; 4 do at 17c—the market closing dull.

HAY—The receipts are on the increase, and holders were firm in their views. Sales 18 loads, at the scales, at $10@15 ₱ ton; sales 6 tons baled, at depot, at $35@37 ₱ ton.

HOMINY—The market was not active. Sales 10 bbls dry flint at $8 ₱ bbl.

DRIED FRUIT—Peaches—Sales 6 bbls at 18c. Apples—Sales 10 bbls at 10@11c.

GRAIN—The market was not active, and the sales were not large. *Wheat* was nominal. Red was held at $1 30, and White at $1 65@1 70. *Corn* was a leading article, prices ranging from $1 25 to $1 28. *Oats* was sold from first hands at 81@86c, to the extent of 500 bushels.

GROCERIES—There was a firm market and a firm local demand at—Coffee, Rio, 46½@47½c. Sugars—17@17½c for Cuba; 18@19c for New Orleans; 20½@21c for Crushed.

FISH—The market was firm, with a fair demand. Sales of No 3 Mackerel, large, at $12 50@12 75 ₱ bbl; No. 3, medium, at $10 50@10 75; No. 2 large, $16 50; No 2, medium, $14. White fish, $8 75@9. Lake herring, $5 25@5 50 ₱ half bbl.

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, Tuesday, April 27, 1864.

The market yesterday was firm, with a good demand. Sellers, however, had a busy time making out the accounts of the previous day's sales. The receipts were liberal for the past two days, amounting to 11,146 bbls. For some days past the receipts have averaged 5,000 bbls. per day, by the river. This does not include parcels that arrive by rail, or lots which land at refineries outside of the city limits. Prices ruled the same as on the day previous. The Allegheny arrivals were the Advance No. 2 and Urilda. The departures were the same. Dispatches from Oil City announce a rise, with four feet water at that point. Among the sales were:

Crude—Prices the same as yesterday. Sales, with packages included, viz: 329 bbls at 28c; 160 do at 28½c; 60 do at 29c. Sales in bulk or packages returned, 1,300 bbls at 25c; 150 do at 25c; 500 at 23c; 275 at 23c.

Refined—The market was firm, with a fair inquiry. Buyers and sellers seemed apart in their views. We quote Bonded nominal at 54c, and Free at 60c. Some dealers are disposed to ask higher figures.

Benzole—The market was unsettled. Prices are tending upward. Some dealers are asking pretty steep figures.

Oil Receipts per Allegheny River.

S McKelvy, 1,252 bbls; Brewer, Burke & Co, 550 do; W H Bynem, 108 do; H Rosenback, 123 do; A Pew, 337 do; Duncan & Dunlap, 119 do; Fisher, 70 do; Blodget, 301 do; P Sweeny, 41 do; R D Cochran, 128 do; P Rodgers, 18 do; Pennock, Ball & Co, 48 do; Noble, 209 do; Richardson & Harley, 114 do; J Wilkins, 33 do; R Glide, 275 do; Pennsylvania Salt Works, 1,000 barrels. Total, 4,754 barrels.

Imports of Oil per Allegheny V. R. R.

Lucesco, 68 bbls refined for Philadelphia.
North American, 125 bbls refined, Phila.
Standard Co, 67 bbls benzine, 112 refined, New York.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Pittsburgh and Cleveland Railroad.—C G Hussey, 1 box old copper; J B Wood, 4 bbls iron; J H Succob, 2 bbls eggs; W Kellog, 1 box indse; H H Collins, 10 bbls white fish; Thomas Bell & Co, 160 bags rye; S C Reed, 4 boxes trees; Hays & Getty, 4 bdls forks, 4 do hoes; J Woodweil & Co, 5 bdls scythes, 15 do forks, 16 do hoes; Murtland & Conner, 35 bbls tobacco; J B Lyon & Co, 2 casks, 2 bbls pearls; Culp & Shepard, 62 bags flaxseed; A J Hagan, 15 bales hay; Hitchcock & McCreery, 261 sacks potatoes; McNesh & Butler, 1 machine; Schomaker & Lang, 18 boxes cheese. H Riddle, 46 boxes lard; D F Bushey, 12 bxs cheese 4 do butter; J Finch, 1 bx umbrellas; J Floor, 1 bbl potatoes; Rea & Keil, 248 bags shorts; L H Voigt, 133 sks potatoes; A J Hagan, 29 sks potatoes, 245 do corn, 117 do oats; Chas C Baisley, 21 jugs molasses; Schomaker & Lang, 13 bxs cheese; John Hovey, 44 pcs casting; Hoyd & Bro, 12 rolls leather; John Miller, 6 bbls eggs; Hartman & Co, lot mdse; John R Cox & Co, 20 bbls eggs; P H Lanman, 180½ doz rakes; L Lindsay, jr, 100 bbls flour; E H Myers, 6 hhds bacon.

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R.—Culp & Shepard, 160 sacks oats; Jones & Laughlin, 7 bbls scrap iron; Godfrey & Clark, 8 sacks rags; Schomaker & Lang, 28 bbls flour; Bingham & Sturgeon, 8 bbls apples; Seibert & Kellerman, 7 green hides, 16 calf skins; McClelland, Smith & Co, 1 crate, 2 sacks, 1 bbl rags; B A Fahnestock, 21 bundles paper; J D Thompson, 110 bundles paper; Godfrey & Clark, 100 bundles brown paper; S H Voigt, 3 bbls eggs; J J Redys, 1 carstoves; J Daul, 6 bbls eggs; Schomaker Lang, 100 bbls flour; John Morehead, 3 cars pig metal; Hitchcock & McCreary, lot corn; B L Fahnestock, 4 boxes medicines; J Wood & Co, 4 bbls scrap iron, 4 hhds do; H & F Everett, 5 bbls whisky.

Pur Allegheny V. R. R.—J Irwin, 22 bush potatoes; John Bluerock, 12 baskets do, 13 sacks oats; J McCreedy, 18 sacks oats; W Stewart, 10 sacks potatoes; M Oliver & Brickle, 3 cars of iron.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

Louisville.

Per Kate Robinson—Clarke & Co, 4 bxs and 5 bbls pork, 140 bbls whisky, 1,000 bxs starch, 942 bbls flour, 12 pkgs, 219 hhds tobacco, 30 bales rags; J Seaforth & Co, 13 bbls liquor; Baldwin, 1 bx; Baisley, 11 bbls hominy; Day & Hayden, 29 bbls saddle trees; Hutchinson & Co, 14 empty bbls; Whitmore, Wolff, Duff & Co, 41 pkgs; J A Caughey, 10 do; McDonald & Arbuckle, 171 hides, 76 green do; J S Dilworth & Co, 50 bxs tobacco, Jno Greer, 50 bxs tobacco; Robinson, Rea & Co, 17 pkgs.

GLASSWARE.

C. IHMSEN & SONS,
Manufacturers of Every Variety of
VIALS, BOTTLES AND WINDOW GLASS,
BLACK PORTER, WINE and CLARET BOTTLES,
DEMIJOHNS AND MINERAL WATER BOTTLES.
Warehouses, No. 104 Second and 133 First streets Pittsburgh, Pa. se16-1y

H. CHILDS & CO.,
WHOLESALE SHOE WAREHOUSE,
133 WOOD STREETS, PITTSBURGH, PA.,
would invite the attention of Merchants visiting the market to our large assortment of STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS, suitable
For Spring and Summer Sales.
Having purchased our stock direct from the manufacturers, entirely for Cash, and possessing long experience as to the wants of the WESTERN TRADE, we feel confident we can offer superior inducements to cash and prompt short-time buyers.
We also have a large line of PRIME CUSTOM WORK, adapted particularly to the City Trade, to which we would ask the examination of retailers.
mh24m H. CHILDS & CO.

RIVER MATTERS.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF STEAMBOATS.

ARRIVED.

Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville.
Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville
James Reese	Irwin	Elizabeth.
Minerva	Gordon	Wheeling.
Kate Robinson	Robinson	Louisville.
Alpha	Porter	Cincinnati.

DEPARTED.

Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville.
Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville.
Jas. Reese	Irwin	Elizabeth.
Jewess	Frazier	St. Louis.

THE RIVER—Last evening at twilight there were ten feet water in the channel and rising. We notice a number of tow-boats getting ready to depart.

CAPTAIN SHUMAN has announced his fine packet Silver Spray for St. Louis.

THE Golden Era, Capt. Bryan, is announced for Cincinnati and Louisville.

The steamer Mariner, Capt. Devenny, is announced for Cincinnati and Louisville this day.

THE steamer Lizzie Martin is due from Portsmouth.

THE steamer Jewess left yesterday for St. Louis, with a good trip.

THE Kate Robinson arrived from Louisville with a heavy cargo, principally tobacco.

THE hull of Capt. Darragh's new steamer arrived at our landing on Friday. She will be completed with all possible dispatch.

THE steamer Silver Spray was sold yesterday to Capt. Fenton, of Cincinnati, for $45,000, deliverable on her arrival at that port.

CAPT. D. L. HENDRICKSON'S new steamer, building at the wharf, has been named Maggie Hays.

The steamer New York, Capt. Lightner, is announced for St. Louis on Monday. Passengers and shippers will bear this in mind.

THE well-known packet Marmora, Captain Whittaker, leaves to-day for Cincinnati and Louisville. This boat has the best of accommodations, and experienced and attentive officers. We take pleasure in recommending as such Dr. Abernethy, who has charge of the office. He will see that passengers are well cared for.

THE favorite Wheeling packet Minerva, Capt. Gordon, has resumed her trips in the Wheeling trade. She will leave this morning at 1 a. m. We are pleased to see the old and esteemed friend, Capt. G. W. Johnson, in the office. Passengers and shippers will be pleased to learn this fact.

THE fine packet Reserve, Captain W. M. List, leaves this day for Cincinnati and St. Louis. This boat has superior accommodations and is in charge of careful and experienced officers. Mr. Dorsie, who has charge of the office, will see that passengers have the best of attention.

THE fine steamer Golden Era, Captain W. H. Bryan, leaves to-day for Cincinnati and Louisville. This boat has the best of accommodations, and is in charge of experienced officers. We have been on intimate terms with Captain Bryan for many years, and having always found him upright in all business transactions, we take pleasure in recommending him to passengers and shippers.

THE favorite Packet "Mariner," H. H. Devenny, leaves to-day for Cincinnati and Louisville. This boat is well known to our shippers as one of the best boats of her class afloat. Whilst in command of Capt. Devenny she will not diminish any of her former popularity. If there are any more attentive and accommodating officers than Capt. D. we would like to make their acquaintance. What he says you can rely on. The first clerk is Capt. Collier, one of nature's noblemen.

CINCINNATI.

We condense the following from the *Commercial* of Tuesday:

The river has receded 13 inches during the 24 hours ending last night. There is 15 feet to Louisville, 7 feet in the canal, and 5 feet in the Indiana chute over the Falls.

The Lower Ohio is falling, with 10 feet from Portland to Cairo.

There is 4½ feet in the Cumberland.

The Kanawha has 4 feet, and falling.

The Kentucky river is in fair navigable condition, with 6 feet from Mundy's Landing to the mouth.

The steamers Leni Leoti and Olive, from Louisville; Kenton and Armenia, from Saint Louis; Ella Faber, Aurora, Camelia, Idaho, Lawrence, Keystone and Swallow, from Nashville, and Silver Moon and Darling, from Memphis, are among the arrivals.

Mr. A. M. Davidson, clerk of Captain Hartson's new packet Ontario, arrived from Pittsburgh last night by rail. He informs us that she will arrive here to-day.

Harry Davidson & Co., advertise a new sternwheel steamer for sale in another column.

Capt. Eakin is in command of the Navigator, Capt. Varner having remained at Portsmouth this trip, owing to ill health.

EDS. COM.: The Camelia, on which I arrived in this city; left Nashville on Wednesday evening, April 20th, bound for Pittsburgh, loaded with cotton. We made a quick trip to this place and although other boats have been shot into by guerrillas, we came off safe and sound. Her officers are all gentlemen. The Camelia leaves for Pittsburgh on Tuesday, and any on wishing a pleasant trip will do well to remember it.

The Leonidas was detained here yesterday, repairing her starboard engine, which she broke coming up, near Metropolis, completing the trip on one wheel. She leaves for Pittsburgh to-day.

Captain J. J. Robinson arrived here yesterday on the Major Anderson. The hull of his new Northern Line packet Burlington will be launched at Wheeling in about ten days, and towed here for completion. Captain Robinson having had large experience, knows how to build a fine clipper packet.

The hull of Captain F. A. Sherle's new Louisville and New Orleans packet, Ben Stickney, will be launched at Cannelton in a few days.

LOUISVILLE.

The *Democrat* of Sunday says:

The river continues to recede at this point. There were six feet eight inches water in the canal last evening, and four feet eight inches on the falls in the Indiana chute, the weather indicating more rain and a bigger river.

Captain Pink Varbie's new steamer, the Palestine, was launched yesterday afternoon at four o'clock, from the shipyard of Mr. Daniel Richards. She will be, when completed, one of the fleetest boats of her class afloat, having a length of 155 feet, 33 feet beam and 4 feet hold, and is intended for the Louisville and Nashville trade.

The towboat Baltimore, with a large tow of hay barges, while descending the falls on Friday, had the misfortune to sink one of her barges. We did not learn the particulars.

NASHVILLE.

The *Union* of Saturday says:

The Cumberland river is falling, with 4½ feet of water on the shoals, the weather warm and dry.

The following are the arrivals and departures of steamboats yesterday:

Arrived—Ladonia, from Cairo; Sunshine, City of Pekin and Imperial from St. Louis.

Departed—Revenue, for Pittsburgh; Pioneer and Science, for Louisville; Sunshine, Lancaster and Louisville, for St. Louis; Swallow, for Cincinnati.

ST. LOUIS.

We condense the following from the St. Louis *Union*:

The Hawk Eye State has arrived from St. Paul, being the first boat from that point this season.

She was also the first arrival of the season at St. Paul, and hailed with delight by the citizens, who turned out *en masse* to greet her.

Lake Pepin has opened this year seven days behind last year. We give below the date of the arrival of the first boat for twenty years past:

1844	April 6	1855	April 17
1845	" 5	1856	" 18
1846	March 31	1857	May 1
1847	April 7	1858	March 25
1848	" 7	1859	April 19
1849	" 9	1860	March 28
1850	" 9	1861	April 8
1851	" 4	1862	" 18
1852	" 16	1863	" 6
1853	" 14	1864	" 14
1854	" 6		

By this it will be seen that the average date of the arrival of the first boat at St. Paul is the 10th of April.

Business at the wharf continues to improve slowly, with fair receipts and moderate shipments.

Rates of freight remain at 40c to Memphis, 75c and $1 to points on the Missouri, and as follows to New Orleans:

Alcohol	$3 75	@	barrel.
Ale and beer	3 00	"	"
Apples, eggs, onions, beans	1 50	"	"
Flour	1 50	"	"
Pound freight	75	"	cwt.
Way freight	1 00	"	"
Stock	25 00	"	head.
Hogs	3 50	"	"
Cabin passengers	50 00	"	"

The river here was rising slowly on Sunday evening, on account of late heavy and long continued rains which have extended over a wide reach of territory up north. The Illinois, Upper Mississippi and Missouri rivers are all rising slowly, and the prospects are that there will be a considerable swell. All the upper rivers are now in fair stage. There is about fourteen feet in the channel out to Cairo.

The weather continues dull and cool. It continued to rain nearly the whole of Saturday night, but the weather seemed to be endeavoring to clear up yesterday. We hope it will be able to accomplish this act of justice to a suffering people. It has rained hard enough, and long enough to satisfy the most rapacious appetite for moisture, and a warm sun and clear sky just now would cause all nature to bound with delight.

The Argonaut No. 2 arrived from Pittsburgh with a large assorted cargo. Manifest published yesterday. She will leave for Ohio river in a few days.

The Sultana, Capt J. C. Mason, arrived from New Orleans with a light cargo of produce, having made a very quick trip. The Sultana did some tall running in coming up the river; and she is able to dust almost anything that paddles in the water. Manifest published.

The Henry Ames, Capt. Thos. Crawford clerk, Leavenworth, arrived from New Orleans with a light cargo. The Ames has proved herself a very fast steamboat, and it is well known that she is otherwise a good one all over. Manifest published yesterday.

The Silver Cloud No. 2, Capt. Conway, arrived from Bath, Illinois river, with a cargo of 8,000 sacks of corn for Government. The Silver Cloud passed on down for Nashville with her load.

WILLIAM BAGALEY,
WHOLESALE GROCER,
Nos. 18 and 20 Wood Street,
sep7 Pittsburgh, Pa.

PACKET STEAMERS,

Pittsburgh and Zanesville Packet Line.

FOR WHEELING, MARIETTA AND ZANESVILLE.

The splendid passenger steamer EMMA GRAHAM, MONROE AYRES, Commander, leaves Pittsburgh every Tuesday, at 4 P. M., and Zanesville every Friday, at 8 o'clock, A. M. The new steamer JUELLA, WM. COULSON, Commander, leaves Pittsburgh every Saturday, at 4 P. M., and Zanesville every Tuesday, at 8 o'clock, A. M.

For freight or passage apply on board or to J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agent, Pittsburgh.
H. S. PIERCE & CO., Agents, Zanesville, Ohio.
no18

Wheeling and Parkersburg Packet.

THE regular Wheeling packet MINERVA, Capt. GORDEN, has resumed her old trade, making regular trips, leaving Pittsburgh every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY. Having been thoroughly repaired, she well deserves the patronage of the public generally.

JAMES COLLINS & CO., Agents, Wharf-boat below Mononga. Bridge.

PARKERSBURG, GALLIPOLIS, POMEROY AND PORTSMOUTH PACKET.

ON THIS DAY, April 27, at 4 p. m. The new and splendid passenger steamer LIZZIE MARTIN, B. M. LAUGHLIN, Commander, will leave as announced above.

For freight or passage apply on board. [ap27

Cincinnati and Louisville Packets.

For Cincinnati and Louisville.

ON THIS DAY, April 26, at 4 p. m. The fine passenger steamer MARMORA, W. A. WHITTAKER, Commander, will leave as announced above.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to JOHN FLACK, or J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agents. ap27

For Cincinnati and Louisville.

THIS DAY, April 27th, at 10 a. m. the fine passenger steamer GOLDEN ERA, BRYAN, Commander, will leave as announced above. For freight or passage apply on board, or to JOHN FLACK, or J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agents. ap27

For Cincinnati and Louisville.

THIS DAY, at 4 p. m., the splendid passenger steamer, MARINER, H. H. DEVENNY, Commander, will leave as announced above. For freight or passage apply on board or to JNO. FLACK, J. D. COLLINGWOOD, JAS. COLLINS, Agents. ap27

FOR CINCINNATI.

SATURDAY, April 30, at 12 m. The fine side-wheel passenger steamer MAJOR ANDERSON, C. A. DRAVO, Commander, will leave as announced above.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to JOHN FLACK, or J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agents. ap27

EVANSVILLE AND ST. LOUIS PACKETS.

For Evansville, Cairo and St. Louis.

ON WEDNESDAY, April 27, at 4 p. m. The fine new passenger steamer SILVER SPRAY, S. SHUMAN, Commander, will leave as announced above.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to JOHN FLACK, or J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agents. ap27

For St. Louis.

ON FRIDAY, April 29, at 10 a. m. The fine passenger steamer EMPIRE CITY, JACOB HEZLEP, Commander, will leave as announced above.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to JOHN FLACK, or J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agents. ap27

FOR ST. LOUIS.

ON THIS DAY, April 27th, at 5 p. m. The splendid passenger steamer NEW YORK, J. H. LIGHTNER, Commander, will leave as announced above.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to JOHN FLACK, or J. D COLLINGWOOD, Agents. ap 27

FOR CAIRO AND ST. LOUIS.

ON THIS DAY, April 27, at 4 p. m. The splendid passenger steamer RESERVE, W. M. LIST, Commander, will leave as announced above.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to JOHN FLACK, or J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agents. ap27

TO STEAMBOAT CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned INSURANCE COMPANIES, of Cincinnati, will take approved

HULL RISKS,

at equitable rates, and will issue POLICIES upon the same, either in the form adopted by the Cincinnati Insurance Companies, or the form used by the Pittsburgh Insurance Companies, at the option of the parties desiring the insurance.

W. C. MANN,
President of the Magnolia Insurance Co.
W. P. HULBURT,
President of the Buckeye State Insurance Co.
M. L. HARBESON,
President of the Commercial Insurance Co.
STEPHEN MORSE,
President of the American Insurance Co.
HENRY MORTEN,
dec28:6m] President of the Central Insurance Co.

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Warehouse, 149 First and 120 Second streets,
Manufacturers of all sizes and descriptions of Coal Oil Retorts and Stills, Gas and Water Pipes, Sad Irons, Dog Irons, Wagon Boxes, Steel Moulds, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings. Also, Jobbing and Machine Castings of every description made to order. Having a complete Machine Shop attached to the Foundry, all necessary fitting will be carefully attended to. se7

FULTON FOUNDRY.—
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JOSEPH PENNOCK, Proprietor.
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Manufactures Nail Machines, Rolls, Squeezers and Rolling Mill Castings generally; Gas and Water Pipes; Gas Retorts and Oil Stills; Hot Blast and Superheating Pipes; Sugar Kettles; House Fronts and Window Heads; Rolls Turned, and all Fitting done to order. A large assortment of Rolling Mill Patterns on hand, purchased from Fort Pitt Foundry. se24

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mh16:3m

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Machines for Deformities of every description made to order. TRUSSES carefully repaired.
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